PETROL
by Day and Night
MOTOR CARS ON HIRE.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

Stand for Motor Cycle List.
B. S. A. Machines just received
J. H. 2-speed free engine at Rs. 700.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Dealers in quality goods.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VOL. III. NO 190 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGU ST 14, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
SAILING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at A	W	Tons
SUNDAY. August.					
15th "	Salsette ..	8000	Malwa ..		11800
22nd "	Kashmir ..	9000	....		
29th "	Salsette ..	6000	Persia ..		8000
5th Sept.	Mooltan ..	10000	..		
12th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..		11000
19th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....		..
[illegible]	Maloja ..	12500	....		..
[illegible]	Salsette ..	6000	....		..
[illegible]	Arabia ..	8000	....		..
[illegible]	Karmala ..	9000	....		..
[illegible]	Moldavia ..	6000	....		..
[illegible]	Caledonia ..	10000	....		..

[illegible] further notice the Homeward Steamer will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Jinsen Maru	G. Ohta	3784	18th Aug.	25th Aug.
Yokoshi Maru	H. Nojiri	4095	21st Aug	2n l Sept.
Bombay Maru	G. Oka	4628	28rd Aug.	4th Sept.
Kamakura Maru	T. Kuwabara	6126	11th Sept.	23rd Sept.

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
Nank Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273 Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Have you tried Zymole Trokeys? If you haven't got a box and be convinced that they are the best throat relief on the market. They stimulate the secretions and refresh the mouth. B-5

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
City of Lahore ..	A & C	6947	1915 Sept. 20th
City of London ..	A & C	9990	Oct. 11th
City of Karachi ..	A & C	5963	Oct. 25th
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Oct. 30th

SAILINGS 1915.
HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Durham ..	B	5356	....	27th Aug.
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	....	9th Sept.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	556	833	430	630
London via Marseilles	620	1,033	486	720
Liverpool	600	900	456	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	842	—	718

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amid-ships, for first class passengers.

Steamer. Tonnage. Leave Bombay about.
S. S. "Umvolosi" 4500 Early Sept. 1915.

Fare to Weymouth Rs. 375 to Rs. 450.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
Bombay.

422

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 19,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sidney
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 37.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel. Tons. Sailing Date Time Route.
"LHASA" 2,184, Saturday, 14th August, *Direct
*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, sailing on Friday, the 20th August, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS,
(Slow Mail)

S. S. "VIRTA," 4,691 tons sailing on Friday, the 20th August, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, sailing on or about the 21st August calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

14th August 1915.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

E. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S. S. Scindia	5106	Capt Erskine	31st Aug. 1915
* S. S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	14th Sept. 1915

*Will not call at Marseilles but proceed direct to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	558	837
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	987	1489

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
AND
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS
B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX
BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and breguet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and breguet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lug and one piece strap.

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., LD.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

RELIABLE BOOTS FOR MON OO WEAR.

Black Rs. 16-8 } Nett.
Tan ,, 17-8 }

In spite of the enormous increase in the price of all English leathers we are able, owing to our holding large stock at the outbreak of war, to offer these Boots at the exceptionally low rice quoted.

This is a Boot that we can thoroughly recommend.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.
Telephone No. 2728.

THE MOTOR UNION
INSURANCE Co., Ld.,
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
WHICH WAS
Founded by Motorists for Motorists
OFFERS
Special Comprehensive Policy

Some special features are:
No Limit to Number of Claims in year.
Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
Complete Cover and Absolute security.
Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Agent,
"BIBLE HOUSE," 166, Hornby Road,
FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone 2352. Tel. Address: "Baltic."

BY APPOINTMENT.
GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1885.
Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR	PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
BICYCLE	DRIVING
LIVE STOCK	ACCIDENTS
ACCIDENT	

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
25-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

PLEASE SEE SALE PRICE LIST of Perfumery Mart on Monday's "Chronicle." 1496

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.—Six 3½ ton F. I. A. T. Chassis, suitable for LORRY, VAN or PASSENGER work, available for delivery in September.

Orders are now being booked for these famous Vehicles, which are similar to those supplied to the British, French, Russian and Indian Governments.

Further particulars from the—

SOLE AUTHORIZED FIAT AGENTS.
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
Elphinstone Circle, & Apollo Bunder.
Bombay.

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
43, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1276

DAYER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of the STATE ENGINEER. Only energetic graduates of Civil Engineering with experience, and particularly in Road-making and Irrigation should apply stating terms.

HARILAL M. PAREKH,
Diwan, Baria State.

Hazur Office, Devgad Baria.
11th August 1915. 1493

WANTED GRADUATES.—HEAD-MASTER'S POST Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 80 and 1st assistant's post Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 60. One with Persian and Science preferred.

MOTILAL N. DALAL,
Chairman,
Municipal School Board,
Ankleswar.

Ankleswar, August 9, 1915. 1464

WANTED—Nine SANITARY SURVEYORS for the post of Sanitary Inspectors each on Rs. 50 plus Rs. 15. Horse Allowance per month. Candidates should apply to the UNDERSIGNED with copies of certificates before 31st August, 1915.

(Sd.) J. MONTEATH,
Municipal Commissioner,
For the City of Ahmedabad.

Municipal Office, Ahmedabad.
10th August, 1915. 1499

A VACANCY for an experienced EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MISTRESS occurs on or about August 20th, 1915, at Abu Road Railway School with a starting salary of Rs. 70.

Applicants should submit copies of testimonials together with qualifications, photograph, and age to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Abu Road Railway School,
603 Rajputana.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.—WANTED for temporary service in the Royal Indian Marine, Europeans Gunners (Boatswains) with sea experience of not less than two years. For salary and particulars, apply to—

THE DIRECTOR, Royal Indian Marine, BOMBAY.
and
DEPUTY DIRECTOR, Royal Indian Marine, Kidderpore, Dockyard,
1500 CALCUTTA.

WANTED Applicants for employment as temporary ASSISTANT SANITARY ENGINEERS in the Madras Public Works Department. Applications should be accompanied by the following particulars together with copies of testimonials:—

1. Name of Applicant.
2. Date of birth.
3. Places of education.
4. Examinations passed.
5. Present and past employment with particulars of pay drawn, period of each appointment and reasons for its termination.

The salary of the appointments will be Rs. 300 each a month. Only men possessing the requisite Engineering qualifications and experience of Sanitary works need apply. Applications should be sent direct to THE SANITARY ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT, Chepauk, Madras, on or before the 10th September, 1915.

S. B. MURRAY,
600 Chief Engineer, P. W. D.

WANTED.

WANTED for the Hewett Muslim High School, Moradabad, a Trained Graduate; salary Rs. 80—90 untrained Rs. 60.—Apply to the SECRETARY. 690

WANTED—CONTRACTOR for Excise in a State of Rajputana. Apply to Box No. 477, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1421

WANTED qualified European Medical Practitioner for Tea Planting District in South India.—For particulars apply SECRETARY MEDICAL FUND, Peermade, South India. 503

WANTED SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON and COMPOUNDER. Pay Rs. 40 and Rs. 15. Apply FULSHANKER, Kastoorchand Nathabhai's Building, Dantarwada, CAMBAY. 1495

WANTED—2 experienced GRADUATES for the Shree Sayaji High School, Baroda men with Literature preferred. Apply immediately, stating terms, to the Manager. 1476

WANTED A LADY to teach English music and needle work to a girl aged 11, in a chief's family in a native state. Please apply quoting minimum salary to Box No. 436, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1494

WANTED—In the Church of England Orphanage Mussoorie, one Assistant Mistress to teach Standards II and III and Typewriting and Shorthand. Salary Rs. 40. —Apply to THE CHAPLAIN, Mussoorie. 502

WANTED.—LOAN of Rs. 75,000 to one lakh rupees on the mortgage of a substantial property. Moderate interest. No broker need apply. Apply to Box No. 456. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1465

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply MANAGER,
1382 Watson's Annex.

WANTED immediately an M. A. in History as temporary Lecturer in History and English. Salary 150 p.m.—Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to

PRINCIPAL,
500 Meerut College.

WANTED a DISTRICT BUTLER and a SECOND SERVANT. Mahomedan or Goanese, accustomed to District work. Pay Rs. 25 and Rs. 16, respectively. Copies of certificates, which will not be returned, to be sent to

J. W. FELLOWES,
504 D. S. P., Satara.

LOCO FOREMAN.—A young man, European or Anglo-Indian, must be a fitter, with metre gauge running shed experience preferred, to take charge of a small shed. Pay Rs. 150 250 with allowance and free quarters.—Applications must be accompanied with copies of certificates. —LOCO CARR. & WAGON SUPDT., J. B. Ry., Jodhpur. 501

WANTED an L.M.E. or B.E. (Mech.) with long factory experience for the post of a WORKSHOP SUPERINTENDENT. Candidates knowing Gujrati preferred. Must be able to join immediately when required. Salary Rs. 50 p.m. Apply with testimonials to THE PRINCIPAL, R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad. 505

WANTED—An intelligent hard-working man in a small office for OUTDOOR and INDOOR work, one riding bike and knowing typewriting with decent handwriting. Pay according to qualifications with prospects to rise. Apply to Box No. 497, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1504

WANTED a B.Sc. or a B.A., with Science as Optional subject on Rs. 70 per mensem with free quarters for the NARGOL PARSI SCHOOL. Also a P. E. with Persian as second language. Pay Rs 40 with free quarters. Apply to:—

RUSTOM P. JEHANGIR,
1410 Pedder Road.

WANTED for the Assam-Bengal Railway the services of a temporary MEDICAL OFFICER. A retired Military Assistant Surgeon would suit. Apply with full particulars stating salary required to

W. A. MURRAY, B.A., M.B.,
Offg. Chief Medical Officer.
601 A. B. Railway, Chittagong.

DEMONSTRATOR IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.—WANTED on November 1st for the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. Pay Rs. 100—10 250. Only those with working experience of A. C. and D. D. work need apply.

Applications will be received by THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDUSTRIES, Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, up to September 1st, 1915.

B. HEATON,
Secretary to the Governing Body,
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
Sibpur, the 16th July, 1915. 491

BURMA BOILER COMMISSION.—WANTED AN INSPECTOR OF BOILERS AND PRIME MOVERS.—Applicants must possess a First Class Engineer's Board of Trade or Colonial certificate of Competency.

Salary Rs. 450—10—600 per mensem with conveyance allowance of Rs. 2 per diem, while in headquarters at Rangoon.

The Inspector will be under the European services leave Rules and travelling allowance is admissible under the Civil Service Regulations.

All copies of testimonials and certificates must be addressed to THE SECRETARY, Burma Boiler Commission, Post Box 60, Rangoon, on or before the 20th September, 1915. 506

WANTED.

WANTED A TYPE-CASTING MACHINE on Point System. Apply Kaiser-i-Hind Electric Press, Charni Road, Girgaum, Bombay. 1501

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL—Ghora Gali, Punjab Govt. European High School. WANTED Asst. Master, European. 150—5—175 Govt. pensionable post. Apply the PRINCIPAL. 1493

WANTED—A CLERK well up in Accountancy and Typewriting, and also in English and Gujarati correspondence. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required to Box No. 492, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1475

WANTED—a GRADUATE and an UNDERGRADUATE experienced TEACHERS for the New High School, Godhra, to teach Mathematics Sanskrit and Science. Salary according to qualification. App'y sharp to the SUPERINTENDENT. 1481

ENGLISH DESSERT PEARS and APPLES, 9lbs. nett, by V. P. Parcelpost, for Rs. 3-8, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON. The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab. Telegrams, Banon, Kulu. 1390

VARNISHES, PAINTS, ETC.—Best Indian manufactured "PARROT BRAND" Varnishes, Polishes etc., are really worthy a trial. Superior in quality yet cheaper in value. Manufactured by INDIAN CHEMICO-INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Bardoli, Dt. Surat. 1354

HINDOO GENTLEMAN proceeding to Japan early next month on behalf of an Import Firm will be too glad to hear from any Bombay Cotton Exporters with a view to represent them in Japan during his stay there.

Possesses an excellent knowledge of Cotton business and can give good reference. Please apply to Box No. 495, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1484

WANTED a SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 60 p.m. Those who have passed Sub-Overseers' examination and have experience of buildings and roads need only apply to the undersigned before the 15th of August 1915, with copies of testimonials.

(Sd.) M. H. DAVDI,
President,
1351 Bagalkot Municipality.

WANTED.—A smart and intelligent man, well up in accounts, English, Commercial Correspondence, and must have good connection with the dealers of Mulji Jetha cloth market in silk piece goods and velvets. State salary, age, and experience, with true copies of testimonials. Good opportunity for a reliable man.

Apply to Box No. 438 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1470

FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN—For sale a cottage piano in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300. Apply sharp to "P.A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 490

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 6, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1378

FOR SALE, a large and commodious storied building, without houses and a large compound, situated at the foot of Pali Hill, on Pali-Danda Road, Bandra. Apply to: Rev. C. A. D'ABREO,
R. C. Chapel, Koli Kalyan,
1497 Via Santa Cruz Rly. Station.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—A large GODOWN, about 50 by 30 feet, at Meadows Street. Apply to PALKHIVALA, Panday House, Malabar Hill. 1489

MEHTA VILLA, from 1.9.15 Lamington Road, behind Byculla Club, drawing, dining room, 5 bedrooms, verandah, stable etc. Latest sanitary fittings. Apply within 1487

TO BE LET—A palatial one-story BUNGALOW at Babulnath Road, Chowpati, open on all sides, with a beautiful garden, stables, outhouses and electric lights. Apply Mr. DE SOUZA on the premises. 1454

TO LET one big Bedrooms with bath attached, Drawing and Dining combined, verandah overlooking harbour, kitchen, 1 Servant room, E. L. and Fans separate entrance, in a bungalow in Colaba. Occupancy 1st October. Apply Orient House Agency, 31, Hamam St., Tele. No. 2569. 1503

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO MILLOWNERS.

A QUANTITY of aniline dyes specially suited for use in mills has been reserved from the stock of Messrs. Farbenfabriken Bayer & Co., Ltd., and will be sold to Bona fide Millowners only. The quantity includes the following colours:—

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Direct Black EA.
Diazo Black BHG.
Direct Deep Black RW Extra.
Sikh Black.
Direct Deep Black E Extra.
Direct Deep Black EA
Pluto Black F Extra.
Pluto Black BS Extra.
Diazo Black BHN.
Methyl Violet 1B.
Methyl Violet BB.
Methyl Violet (in lumps.).
Benzo Fast Green FB.
Benzo Dark Green GG.
Green EA 28718.
Benzo Dark Green B.
Katigen Indigo CLG Ex 1427.
Katigen Red Brown 3 R Conc. 24355.
Katigen Deep Black B27401.
Vat Blue K.A.
Katigen Intensifier B.
Chrysophenine FB 24750.
Chrysophenine B21713.
Auramine BB20835.
Auramine II.
Fast Prima Orange S 22929.
Chloramine Orange FB.
Fast Chrome Orange FB.
Orange RO 26614.
Benzo Red Blue.
Al Indigo Blue.
Benzo Fast Scarlet 4BS.
Delta Purpurine 5B Extra.
Benzo Purpurine 6 B.
Madrasi Fast Red.
Fast Pink BM.
Magenta large crystals 23798.
Scarlet RR 24870.

Tenders are invited from MILLOWNERS for any quantity of the above and should be submitted to the Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, Secretariat, Bombay on or before the 20th August 1915. No tender received after that date will be considered. All tenders should be accompanied by an undertaking not to re-sell any colours that may be allotted. The undersigned does not undertake to accept the highest or any other offer for any of these colours.

G. S. HARDY,
Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns.
11-8-15. 1485

NOTICE.

RS. 100 REWARD.

NOTICE is hereby given on behalf of our client TIKAYET SHRI 108 SHRI GORDHANLALJI GIRDHALJI MAHARAJ that some person or persons has or have been forging the Seal of our client and the signature of his Adhikari Charandasji and the Seal of Shri Nathji's Krishna Bhandar and under such Seals and signature sending letters in the names of our said client and the said Charandasji to Vaishnavas at Bombay and other places in India with the object of obtaining money by false pretences. The public and especially Vaishnavas are therefore hereby warned against heeding or acting on such letters or parting with money to any one and are requested to forward such letters to the undersigned. Any person giving information leading to the detection and conviction of the offender or offenders will be paid a reward of Rs. 100.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1915.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for Tikayet Shri 108
Shri Gordhanlalji Girdharji
Maharaj. 1445

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Analyst for the Municipal Laboratory. The salary of the appointment is Rs. 300 per mensem and the selected candidate will be required to devote the whole of his time to the duties of his office. Applicants should have a knowledge of Bacteriology and must be a fully qualified Analyst conversant with all work relating to the analysis of foods, drugs, water milk and the bacteriological examination of blood, water, vaccine lymph, etc. The selected candidate will be required to produce a certificate of physical fitness from a commissioned Medical Officer or an officer in charge of a Civil Station and will be on probation for six months, and on being confirmed will be required to subscribe to the Municipal Provident Fund. Applicants should state their age, qualifications, present and previous occupation, if any, and should forward copies of testimonials. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th September, 1915.

HUBERT H. MARSHALL, D.P.H.,
Offg. Health Officer,
691 Rangoon Municipality.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "JINSEN MARU" having arrived on the 13th instant, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey No Survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
181 Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

IT is hereby notified for public information in accordance with Rule 8 part 2 of the Rules for places of public amusement in the City of Bombay, 1914, made under Section 22, Sub-section (1) Clauses (f) (i) (g) and (h) of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council that I, Mahomed Usuf Abdulla Mia Khandwani propose erecting a Theatre at Grant Road, on the ground belonging to Mr. Abdulla Mia Khandwani admeasuring about 2660 square yards and assessed under Municipal E Ward Nos. 2227-2250 Street Nos. 227-1-2-229 and registered under Collector's New Survey No. 1 6947.

Notice is hereby given that any objections to the erection of the said Theatre should be received by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, not later than the twenty-fifth day of August 1915, that is to say within fourteen days from the date of this Notice.

Bombay, 11th August, 1915. 1462

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15 000 000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Soerabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1 00 000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1894.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20 81 000
Capital Paid-Up ..... Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha Sialkot, Patiala, Jammoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Re. 1 received and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of out stations are bought collected, and discounted For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 84. Agent.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £560,000
Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta) Delhi, Kangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE TO-MORROW 2-30 P.M., (S. T.)

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY the 15th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell at Churni Road opposite the America India Cinematograph surplus furniture of a merchant, consisting of drawingroom sofas and chairs lined rich tapestry, tiled teapoys and jardineers, corner cabinets, dining table and chairs, wall pegs and brackets, single and double almirras, bookstands, invalid sofas, bedroom sofas, writing and washhand table, screens, marble centre tables, folding arm easy chairs, low chairs rocking chairs, hatstands dirty clothes baskets, verandah seats, ladies tables, etc.

The property is on view.

N.B.—The above goods will be sold off to the highest bidder without reserve and the vendor will not be allowed to bid directly or indirectly.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th August, 1915.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 1317.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE, OFFICE FURNITURE, MOTOR TYRES ETC., OF THE CONTINENTAL TYRE AND RUBBER CO. AT "QUEEN'S MANSIONS" BASTION ROAD BEHIND WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

Under instructions from the Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at the above mentioned place the whole of the office furniture consisting of large elegant teakwood counters with brass fittings by Wimbridge, teakwood glass partitions American and English revolving top office tables revolving office chairs cupboards shelves writing tables typewriter-tables, a large iron safe on stand by Godrej, brass scales dining tables, and chairs, side tables, typewriters by Adler etc., etc. Also a large stock of Continental motor tyres and tubes, motor-cycle tyres and tubes, of various sizes, accessories tennis balls, solid tyres for motor Lorries Pneumatic tyres for carriages, and all tyre accessories including clips Levers, patches, etc., etc.

N.B.—The furniture will be sold at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), in separate lots; and the whole stock of tyres etc., will be first put up in one lot and if no reasonable offer is made then the same will be put up in separate lots.

The above is now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 14th August, 1915.

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.

DANN & CO.,

Tailors and Outfitters
Opp, Thos. Cook & Sons
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Branch—Watson's Hotel

Every wise mother always prefers to use Kaminia Oil for her children's toilet, because she knows that it is the best of all other Hair Oils.

H I :

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on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE of Aniline Dyes of Messrs. Farbenfabriken Bayer & Co., Ld., being continued till MONDAY, the 16th instant, our usual WEEKLY SALE will not take place on the Day.

NOTICE.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 10 A.M., (S.T.), SHARP.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will continue to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th and on MONDAY, the 16th instant, each day at 10 a.m., (S.T.), sharp, the remaining lots of Aniline Dyes of Messrs. Farbenfabriken Bayer & Co., Ld., at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

N.B.:—On MONDAY, the lots, which are not mentioned in catalogues, will be put up for sale, in lots of about 10 lbs., each.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th August, 1915.

MESSRS GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK AND BLACKWOOD OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LOCKS, PIECE GOODS, ETC., ETC.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th August, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, first floor No. 52, Medows Street, (opposite Tarachand Pursram), teak and black wood office and household furniture, including fancy satin and velvet lined drawing room suits, rich tapestry lined drawing room suites, single and double door cupboards, and gown presses, sliding glass door cupboard, book cases, marble top washing tables, writing and Lady's tables, dirty clothes baskets, cane and pati benches, flower shape and tile teapoys, leather lined and tapestry lined sofas, dining table, bookstands, corner cabinets, dumb waiters, palm stands, oakwood seated chairs, bedsteads, cane easy chairs, cupboards in two pieces, chest of drawers, centre tables, marble top octagon, tiled fancy teapoys, hatstands, phonographs, records, etc., etc.

The property of a private gentleman:—
1 double door cupboard.
1 almyrah.
1 tapestry lined consulting sofa.

By order of the concerned:—
1 Singer sewing machine.

By order of the liquidator of All India Commerce Bank, Ltd., (Karachi):—
2 cupboards (panel door).
1 office clock.

On account and at the risk of the manufacturers:—
A consignment of 3¾ dozen brass padlocks of superior quality of 3, 2½, 2 and 1½ inches.

By order of the office concerned:
Bleached Calcutta Dhoties of fancy Borders.
About 300 pairs of 8, 9, 10, 11 yards.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th August, 1915.

Just Published.

Rs. 12 net. **Over 6000 Cases**

Royal 8 vo. 662 pages.

THE LAW OF LIMITATION

Being an Exhaustive and Critical Commentary on the Indian Limitation Act, 1908 with full references to Indian and English Authorities

BY

K. J. RUSTOMJI, Bar-at-Law,

Honorsman of the Council of Legal Education

Most favourably received by the Bench as well as by the Bar. The following are some of the opinions received.—

Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt., K.C.I.E., Chief Justice of Bengal:—Already I have had occasion to use your work on Limitation, and I have found it of great help.

Hon'ble Sir John Wallis, Kt., Chief Justice of Madras:—The book appears to have been planned on sound lines and carefully written. It should be of much use to the Profession

Hon'ble Sir Donald Johnston, Kt., Chief Judge, Punjab Chief Court:—I will use it in Court and I have no doubt the Courts will find your Commentary on the Law of Limitation as a useful Guide.

Hon'ble Justice Sir John Woodroffe, Kt., Calcutta High Court:—Your book will be very useful to me in my work.—

R. GOVIND & SON

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON

Booksellers and Publishers,

Kalbadevi, Bombay.

Tired and worn out. Restore your lost energy—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases your vitality—makes the daily tasks a pleasure—feel fresh when through. 18

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

ANOTHER SPLENDID TOPICAL FILM-PLAY.

THE LONDON FILM Co. present

"THE KING'S MINISTER"

A bright and breezy British Drama of Political Life in London during the present momentous times, showing some splendid characterisation of England's Leading Cabinet Ministers.

The famous **Charles Rock** in the leading role.

Brilliant Plot. Vigorous Acting. Elaborate Setting. Exciting Episodes.

KINEMACOLOR 1915 The Menace of the Fly

EXCELSIO COMEDIES

The latest from the French firing line:

FRENCH MINISTRY WAR FILMS

The films are authorised to be taken by the French War Office.
This week they show the Famous French Artillery operating in Alsace.

Sunday at 3 p. m. CABIRIA complete.

— CAUTION —

Beware of an earthquake shock.

Oh! Ho! Don't be Afraid! Have No Fear.

It is not in reality. But the production of a scene in our Drama of our this week's programme.—

(1) **FOR THE HONOUR OF HIS HOUSE**

2,800 feet.

(2) **THE OPERA SINGER'S TRIUMPH**

A nice picturesque view of the world's Best Theatre of Rome, the Metropolis of our Allies.

Time—Saturday and Sunday, Matinees, 5-15 to 6-45 (S. T.)

Three shows Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.)

Usual Half Rates.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD. **Tele. No. 1266.**

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.

To-night

TWO SPLENDID DRAMAS

THE LETTER OF THE LAW

A two-reel Drama exposing the conflict between legislations often exaggerated: severity and the better side of human nature

BEAUTIFULLY COLOURED, AND PLAYED BY

M. SIGNORET

OF COMEDIE FRANCAISE

AND

WHOSE CRIME

A unique three-reel Drama which will keep the interest of the spectators keyed up to the highest pitch.

SENSATIONAL AND EXTRAORDINARY

WITH A MONKEY IN THE LEADING PART

ADAPTED FROM THE WELL-KNOWN DANISH STORY

HISTORIC STERLING

(Scotland)

AND

PATHE'S GAZETTE

3 shows nightly 3

7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 and 10-30 to 12.

PRICES AS USUAL.

ARE YOU DOWNHEARTED?
BECAUSE WARSAW IS EVACUATED?
LEAVE GLOOM BEHIND. BE CHEERFUL.

To-night Come and See ***To-night.***

The only Film of the Moment

BY THE KAISER'S ORDERS

4,000 feet. 3 Reels.

It will give you an idea of BRITAIN'S MIGHT.

ENGLAND HAS THE NAVY,
ENGLAND HAS THE ARMY,
ENGLAND HAS MONEY,
ENGLAND IS ALL-POWERFUL.

The Film that Shows a Charge of our

NOBLE LONDON SCOTTISH

SEE THE GERMAN FLEET DESTROYED.

See the Infantry Charge over the trenches by the Allied Troops, it is remarkable, realistic.

3 Shows Nightly:—7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 and 10-30 to 12.

Saturday & Sunday Extra Prize Show:—5-15 to 6-45.

HALF RATES AS USUAL, NO ADVANCE.
Free Lists Suspended on Saturday & Sunday

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

'Phone | LOHAR CHAWL PRINCESS STREET. | 1882

Kasagra is an excellent remedy for rheumatism—used alone or in connection with other treatment. It hastens the elimination of uric acid and other substances causing rheumatism. D 27

PALACE OF VARIETIES

General Manager... Steve. Buckingham.

TO-NIGHT! **TO-NIGHT!!**

GAIETY THEATRE 6-30
EDWARDES THEATRE 10

The Only Variety in Town

SIX STAR TURNS,

Enormous Success of

THE BABY ELEPHANT

SUNDAY, FIRST SHOW 7 P.M.

PROFESSOR RAMMURTI

THE INDIAN HERCULES.

FAREWELL VISITS

Before retiring with his Expert Star European, Japanese, Phillippine and Indian Artistes.

Sholapur	..14th to 17th	August 1915.
Bijapur	..19th to 21st	„ „
Bagalkot	..22nd & 23rd	„ „
Badami	..24th & 25th	„ „
Gadag	..26th & 27th	„ „
Hospet	..28th to 30th	„ „
Kuttoor	..31st Aug. to 2nd Sept.	„

E. PATERSON,
Manager.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 13th August 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the north Punjab; night temperature is above normal at Lahore and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at some stations in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature has risen and is now in excess in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The break in the rains continues and no rainfall has been reported to-day.

No rainfall of importance appears likely.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FFIDAY, the 13th of August, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	93.1	84.8	67	0	0	
Do (12th)	95.5	86.8	68	0	0	—0.06
Jask	99.5	87.7	81	..	..	—0.17
Muskat	93.9	86.3	84	0	0	—0.17
Do. (12th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.3	81.1	67	0.65	7.53	—2.88
Rawalpindi	100.6	74.5	75	5.93	8.11	—7.59
Lahore	101.8	87.8	56	1.99	7.59	
Hissar	100.1	83.6	53	4.13	..	
Ambala	94.7	80.1	80	9.07	9.07	—6.13
Delhi	93.4	85.0	55	6.08	6.08	—9.25
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	97.0	82.2	57	9.47	9.47	—6.19
Mainpuri	93.3	79.6	72	9.82	9.82	—4.86
Jhansi	91.8	78.0	68	14.56	14.56	—7.77
Cawnpore	90.4	78.9	73	17.04	17.04	—1.61
Allahabad	89.4	76.3	73	18.71	18.71	—2.62
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	106.7	81.4	70	0.06	0.06	—1.85
Karachi	83.3	78.6	89	0.16	4.82	
Ajmer	92.2	76.8	69	7.85	4.71	
Jaipore	93.5	77.3	69	7.25	6.02	
Kotah	93.8	78.6	64	11.67	5.06	
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dwarka	83.6	79.4	87	7.18	3.32	
Veraval	82.5	80.0	88	6.01	7.11	
Rajkot	91.4	76.9	85	6.49	11.99	
Bhavnagar Para	95.0	79.8	81	7.37	4.96	
Surat	87.3	79.3	79	19.62	9.28	
Ahmedabad	93.2	80.0	72	9.06	12.24	
Deesa	92.6	76.8	83	4.23	11.14	
Neemuch	85.7	78.8	78	12.85	3.93	
Indore	84.7	71.1	83	14.52	4.55	
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.1	74.9	84	48.49	14.20	
Saugor	83.9	73.1	83	20.20	7.65	
Hoshangabad	84.9	72.7	86	25.08	3.88	
Khandwa	87.0	73.2	81	15.77	1.00	
Akola	87.1	72.3	76	17.72	0.83	
Amraoti	86.0	71.8	76	16.02	3.09	
Nagpur	87.5	73.2	75	27.81	0.15	
Chanda	92.1	75.2	75	20.95	9.64	
Raipur	89.1	75.6	81	25.53	3.87	
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.4	79.6	78	56.87	6.50	
Ratnagiri	84.5	78.1	81	60.72	—12.60	
Mormugao	85.2	76.6	88	60.52	—10.56	
Karwar	85.3	75.0	87	64.87	—24.51	
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.3	7[illegible]	67	12.75	2.09	
Ahmednagar	86.3	67.4	72	13.47	3.98	
Poona	84.2	69.1	83	24.51	10.56	
Sholapur	94.0	70.2	66	10.38	—0.56	
Bijapur	90.7	68.4	69	5.12	—0.71	
Belgaum	79.3	64.5	96	30.70	1.02	
Aurangabad	87.4	69.5	76	18.98	4.99	
Nizamabad (Indur)	93.7	75.6	66	12.01	—7.66	
Hyderabad	91.4	74.5	82	18.85	5.56	
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.5	76.1	82	71.83	—14.26	
Calicut	83.8	75.6	92	73.93	—0.27	
Cochin	84.6	77.4	85	65.70	8.19	
Colombo	85.3	75.3	94	21.07	6.80	
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.3	80.5	83	15.65	2.19	
Bellary	96.1	73.9	55	10.91	6.28	
Cuddapah	101.2	84.6	49	9.54	—0.05	
Madras	93.3	81.8	73	?	?	
Bangalore	88.7	69.8	75	10.48	1.38	
Coimbatore	90.6	73.5	85	6.35	2.84	
Trichinopoly	100.1	76.8	66	4.66	0.77	
Negapatam	92.2	80.3	79	3.78	—1.07	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h	m	Depth on Sill. ft. in.	Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay. Mean Time. h	m	Depth on Sill. ft. in.
	Aug.				Aug.			
Fr.	12	m 0	29	27 2	13	m 6	18	16 1
Sat.	13	m 0	54a	28 7		6	58a	16 10
		m 1	9	27 4	14	m 6	53	16 6
Sun.	14	m 1	25a	28 4		7	29a	16 6
		m 1	51	27 4	15	m 7	29	17 3
Mon	15	m 1	58a	27 11		8	3 a	16 4
		m 2	36	26 11	16	m 8	7	13 5
Tu.	16	m 2	34a	27 3		8	42a	16 4
		m 3	27	26 5	17	m 8	51	19 6
W.	17	m 3	14a	26 5		9	30a	16 7
		m 4	29	25 10	18	m 9	53	20 9
Th.	18	m 4	5a	25 7	19	m 10	36a	17 0
		m 5	48	25 8		11	39	21 7
		m 5	15a	24 9		11	57a	17 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
„ 13 (Friday)	„ 6h. 19m.	„ 7h. 8m.
„ 14 (Saturday)	„ 6h. 19m.	„ 7h. 7m.
„ 15 (Sunday)	„ 6h. 20m.	„ 7h. 8m.
„ 16 (Monday)	„ 6h. 20m.	„ 7h. 6m.
„ 17 (Tuesday)	„ 6h. 20m.	„ 7h. 6m.
„ 18 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 20m.	„ 7h. 5m.
„ 19 (Thursday)	„ 6h. 21m.	„ 7h. 4m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Perigee, July 24th, 10-9h. a.m. Full Moon 26th, 5h. 41-0m. p.m.; Last Quarter, Aug. 3rd 9h. 57-3m. a.m.; Apogee, 5th, 8-1h. p.m.; New Moon 11th, 4h. 22-4m. p.m.; First Quarter, 18th, 7h. 47-6m. a.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 12th August, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr...	29.814	inches
Temperature of Air	83.0	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.5	„
Dew Point	75.5	„
Relative humidity of Air	0.783	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10).....	5.2	„
Maximum temperature of Air	86.4	„
Minimum do. do. .	79.4	„
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	162	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	inches.
Total fall during month	2.28	„
Do. do. year	58.28	„
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 13th.....	0.00	„

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 13th August 1915, was 30.022 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. al aneroid readings should be increased by .136 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

RAIN IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 13th August 1915.	Total since 1st June 1915.	1st June to 13th Aug. '15. 1914.	1913.
Colaba Observatory] ..	....	56.87	52.79	60.56
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	....	60.42	53 90	70.89
Esplanade [Gokuldas Tej. Hospl.]	....	56.78	55.97	70.01
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	....	62.59	62.10	73.04

THE BOTANIC SOCIETY AND ITS GARDENS

The Royal Botanic Society, of which Sir William Dunn, for many years treasurer, now becomes chairman, was founded in 1839 under the presidency of a keen tree-lover, the then Duke of Richmond, writes the "Westminster Gazette." The charming gardens in Regent's Park, which have never looked better than this summer, were formed during the following year from property reserved for a palace of the Prince Regent. They were laid out by Robert Marnock, who has cleverly made the eighteen acres appear double the real extent. He was assisted by Decimus Burton, who has also left his mark on Kew Gardens and many ornamental trees and plants from a nursery called "Willan's Farm," which then covered part of the ground, were retained in the design. These beautiful gardens, being held on lease from the Crown, will probaly never be lost to the public.

HOW TO BEHAVE IN AN AIR RAID.

"During a recent air raid the following incident occurred," says a correspondent of the "Spectator." "A certain workshop was so badly shaken by a bomb close by that all the dust accumulated on rafters, travelling-cranes, etc., began to fall. A cry of 'Gas!' was raised and a stampede began. But an old Irishman cried: 'I'd rather be poisoned than run away from them fellows!' He wrapped his coat round his head and lay down where he was. When the scare was over and the men returned, they found him still there, fast asleep. I can vouch for the truth of this."

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" " " " " 12" (Fixed)	35	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating)	70	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	50	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Fixed)	38	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating)	75	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating)	63	0	0
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COMMERCIAL.

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1914.

The annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom with foreign countries and British possessions overseas in the year 1914, as compared with the four preceding years, shows that the imports from foreign countries for 1914, under the head of food, drink, and tobacco, were of the value of £213,565,899, or less than one million pounds short of the total for 1913 and over 13 millions more than in 1912. A decrease of 6½ million pounds in the value of grain and flour is largely set off by an increase of over four million pounds in meat and animals for food, while an increase of 6¾ million pounds in dutiable other food and drink more than met the decrease of 4½ millions in non-dutiable articles in the same class.

Food, drink, and tobacco from British possessions amounted to £83,403,308, or 7½ million pounds more than in 1913 and three million pounds more than in 1912. Last year there was an increase of nearly two million pounds in the meat imported, and while grain and flour remained all but stationary non-dutiable other food and drink showed an increase of 1¼ million pounds and dutiable articles in the same class 2¾ million pounds as compared with 1913.

The total of imports of food, drink, and tobacco in 1914 was £296,964,207, as against £290,323 in 1913.

The imports from foreign countries of raw materials and articles mainly manufactured fell from £190,283,664 in 1913 to £153,015,622 in 1914. The principal decreases were:—

Iron ore and scrap iron and steel, nearly two millions.
Other metallic ores, over one million.
Wood and timber, 19¾ millions.
Cotton, nearly 16¼ millions.
Wool, two millions.
Other textile materials, over one million.
Miscellaneous, 5½ millions.

Similarly there was a drop in the imports from British possessions of articles of this class—from £91,538,780 in 1913 to £83,515,767—but the general decrease was reduced by slight increases in value of imports of metallic ores, cotton (over £1,000,000), and paper-making materials.

Imports of articles wholly or mainly manufactured from foreign countries decreased by nearly 30 millions—from £170,257,356 in 1913 to £140,367,557 in 1914. The largest decreases were:

Iron and steel manufactures, 4½ millions.
Cutlery, hardware, and tools, two millions.
Manufactures of wood, 1½ million.
Yarns and textile fabrics, 7½ millions.
Apparel, 1½ million.
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes, etc., one million.
Earthenware and glass, about 1½ million.
Paper, one million.
Railway carriages, motor-cars, etc., nearly one million.
Miscellaneous, 6½ millions.

In the same class of articles imported from British possessions there was a decrease of from £23,345,019 in 1913 to £20,122,659 in 1914.

DROP IN EXPORTS.

Exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom in 1914 were of the value of £439,721,357 (£259,091,859 to foreign countries and £171,629,498 to British possessions), as against £525,245,289 in 1913. To these figures must be added £95,474,166 of foreign and colonial merchandise to foreign countries and British possessions, as against £109,575,037 in 1913.

The principal decreases in exports of United Kingdom produce to foreign countries were:—

Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel, over 11 millions.
Iron and steel manufactures, over 8½ millions.
Cutlery, hardware, and tools, one million.
Electrical goods, nearly one million.
Machinery, nearly six millions.
New ships, over three millions.
Cotton, over 16 millions.
Wool, 3¾ millions.
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes, etc., 2½ millions.
Miscellaneous, 2¾ millions.
Unclassified, including parcel post, over two millions.

The principal decreases in exports to British possessions were:—

Iron and steel manufactures, nearly four millions.
Other metal manufactures, over one million.
Electrical goods, over two millions.
Cotton, nearly eight millions.
Wool, 2¼ millions.
Apparel, 1½ million.
Miscellaneous, over one million.
Unclassified, including parcel post, about one million.

The total exports of cotton yarn declined from £15,006,291 in 1913 to £11,973,236 in 1914, and the exports of piece goods from £97,775,855 to £79,175,171.

Feel like giving up, worried, despondent, can't eat. Try Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract, increase your appetite, restore your health, restore the lost energy and be yourself. 5

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Aug. 12th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	2,000
" Imports	4,000
Mid. Americans	5.46d
Egyptian F.G.F.	7.50d
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time. ..October ..	9.40
January ..	9.82
New York Official noon call October ..	9.40
January ..	9.81
New Orleans 10 a.m. October ..	9.20
January ..	9.61

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 12th.

Estimated Sales..	8,000
Total Imports	4,000

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-days'price
August	5.27	5.33
Aug.-Sept.	5.27	5.33
Sept.-Oct.	5.31	5.37
Oct.-Nov.	5.38	5.44
Nov.-Dec.	5.44	5.50
Dec.-Jan.	5.48	5.54
Jan.-Feb.	5.52	5.55
Feb.-Mar.	5.56	5.62
Mar.-Apl.	5.60	5.66
April-May	5.63	5.69
May-June	5.67	5.73
June-July	5.70	5.76
July-Aug.	5.73	5.79

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 12th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day'sprice.
August.	5.27	5.30
Aug.-Spet	5.27	5.30
Sept.-Oct.	5.31	5.33
Oct.-Nov.	5.38	5.40
Nov.-Dec.	5.44	5.46
Dec.-Jan.	5.48	5.51
Jan.-Feb	5.52	5.55
Feb.-Mar.	5.56	5.59
Mar.-Aprl.	5.60	5.64
Apl.-May	5.63	5.67
May-June	5.67	5.71
June-July	5.70	5.74
July-Aug.	5.73	5.77

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, Aug. 12th.

M. G. Bengal Good	3.95d
" " F. G.	4.10d
" " Fine	4.25d
No. 1 Oomra Good	4.40d
" " F. G.	4.55d
" " Fine	4.70d
M.G. No. 1 Oomra Good	4.45d
" " Fine	4.75d
" Broach Good	4.85d
" " F. G.	5.00d
" " Fine	5.15d
" Scinde Good	4.95d
" " F. G.	4.10d
" " Fine	4.25d

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 12.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ...	12,000
Day's Exports to Continent	12,000
Futures at New York, October	9.42
Previous closing price	9.45
Futures at New York, January	9.82
Previous closing price	9.88
Spot Cotton at New York	9.45
Previous price	9.45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8.94
Previous price	8.82
Tone of Spot Cotton:—	
Futures at New Orleans, October	9.22
Previous price	9.23
Futures at New Orleans, January ...	9.62
Previous price	9.64
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	67/8
Demand Bills	47,300
Silver Commercial Bars	48¼

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Aug. 12th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£	£
Total Bullion ..	65,700,000	Inc. 3,500,000
Public Deposits .	142 600,000	Dec. 4,500,000
Other do. .	85,100,000	Inc. 900,000
Govt. Securities .	45,900,000	Dec. 1,000,000
Other Securities	148,100,000	Dec. 7,200,000
Notes and Gold .	51,700,000	Inc. 4,500,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 23% of the Liabilities.

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Aug. 12th.

Bar Silver Spot	23/3/16
Closing Tone of silver:—	
Indian and Cotinental buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August. 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4⅞
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	4⅞
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅛
" " " " 6 " ..	5⅛
Interest day to day loans	3½
" 7 day market loans ..	4½

WAR LOANS.

London, August 12th.

3½ % 1925-1928	£ 92⅝
4½ % 1925-1945	£ 98½
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..	27.52

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Aug. 12th.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, July sellers	56/9
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July Sellers	56/6
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Aug. Sellers	56/6
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July Sellers	56/1½
Wheat Choice White Bombay. July sellers	57/3
Wheat Bombay Club No. 2 July sellers	56½
Karachi Barley August-September	39/6

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe-60 lbs.—Nominal.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Nominal.
Victorian.—Nominal.
New South Wales.—Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. sellers	56/3
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. sellers	51
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Aug-Sept. sellers	55
Toria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. Buyers	51

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) August-September; Sellers	51

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) August-Sept. Hull sellers	8/11/3

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B.	£67½
Copper Braziers Nominal.	96
Yellow Metal	13
English best selected Copper	81½
Tin Plates I.C Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£19
Hard Spelter	47½
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherri	85

FREIGHT.

Coals:— Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value	25

RUBBER.

Para Rubber August-Sept. Buyers	2/4½
Ceylon Rubber Sept.-Oct. Sellers	2/4½

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

The Cotton Market at Colaba was closed yesterday owing to a holiday.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 12th August, 1915:—

Cotton	1,724 Bales.
Wheat	1,266 cwts
Linseed	6,006 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	3,040 "
Ginjellyseed	456 "
Poppyseed	460 "
Groundnuts	2,380 "
Castorseed	5,071 "
Rice	3,681 "
Cottonseed	18,684 "
Mowraseed	246 "
Gram	640 "
Joowar	2,356 "
Barley	148 "

STOCKS OF COTTON.

Stock of Cotton on 1st September 1914		650,000
Receipts from 1st September to 11th August		2,621,633
		3,271,633
Shipments do		1,765,337
		1,506,296
Afloat		11,937
		1,494,359
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-country by Rail 1st Sept. to date		830,000
Stock of cotton in all hands		664,359

LORD KITCHENER'S SPEECH.

A very picturesque account of Lord Kitchener as he delivered his great speech in the Guildhall was given by Mr. Begbie in the "Chronicle."

"What was it that made Lord Kitchener's address so remarkable? First and foremost, its moral character; its appeal to conscience, its manly emphasis on duty, its simple faith in British manhood.

"It was a man's speech, a great man's speech, and a gentleman's speech. It was everything which a fit of hysterics is not. It was reasoned, it was dignified, it was statesmanlike.

"When the recruiting band in the gallery struck up 'God Save the King' he sang, his head beating time, as if glad to escape from the chief attention. He sang earnestly, Sir Edward Carson at his side, grim as a Red Indian, and not vocal.

"He is tall, straight, and full of energy. His dark hair is only beginning to grey; his moustache is still nearly as brown as his skin; and he has a look of alacrity and judgment in his eyes which alone gives an appearance of middle-age to a face frank, full, cheerful, and boyish."

In reply to the Collector's letter forwarding the resolutions passed by the public meeting of the citizens of Surat on the 4th August the Collector has received the following letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay:—"The thanks of the Government may be conveyed to the citizens of Surat for their sentiments of loyalty and their offer of services in connection with the war."

GENT'S FOOTWEAR.

Large fresh Stock of BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, etc.; very strong and durable, yet prices very moderate.

	Per Pair. Rs.	a.	p.		Per Pair. Rs.	a.	p.
Gent's Million Boots....	5	4	0	Gent's Tie Shoes.....	3	8	0
" " Shoes....	4	0	0	" Pump Shoes.....	3	19	0
" Albert Slippers...	3	2	0	" Elastic Shoes....	4	3	0
" Goorgabee Shoes..	3	4	0	" One Clip Shoes..	4	12	0
" Sambur Slippers...	2	10	0	" Oxford Shoes (handsewn).....	5	6	0
" " Shoes.....	3	8	0	" Canvas Slippers..	2	0	0
" " Boots....	4	13	0				
" Canvas Shoes....	2	10	0				

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

SUTOR & Co.,

18-20, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Agents:—To The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Soln—BOMBAY

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS "NERVIGOR"

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

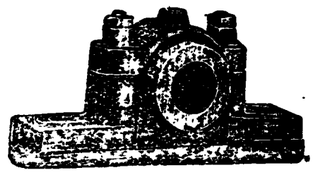
HEPTOOLA SALEBHOY & Co.,

SHIPCHANDLERS, IRONMONGERS, CONTRACTORS, & GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

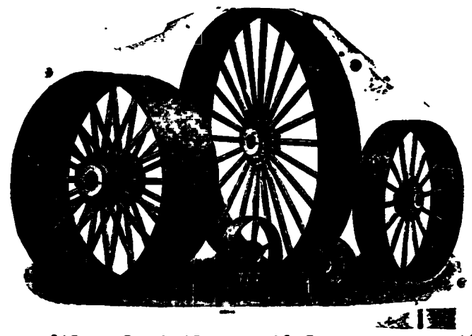
Abdul Rehman Street, & 64, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

LARGE STOCK OF POWER TRANSMISSION APPLIANCES READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

IN WROUGHT OR CAST IRON, LIGHT, STRONG & RELIABLE, WITH INTERCHANGEABLE SPLIT BUSHINGS.



HIGH CLASS PULLIES.



TURNED STEEL SHAFTINGS, PLUMMER BLOCKS, COUPLINGS FLANGED &c. SET COLLARS, WALL BOXES AND ALL ACCESSORIES.

Compare our prices with what the articles are costing you now.

WELL TO THE FRONT!!

HALT! ATTENTION!!!

From 1st August to 31st October, 1915

We shall give to the—

WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE WAR RELIEF FUND

TWENTY PER CENT——Off all Retail Sales.

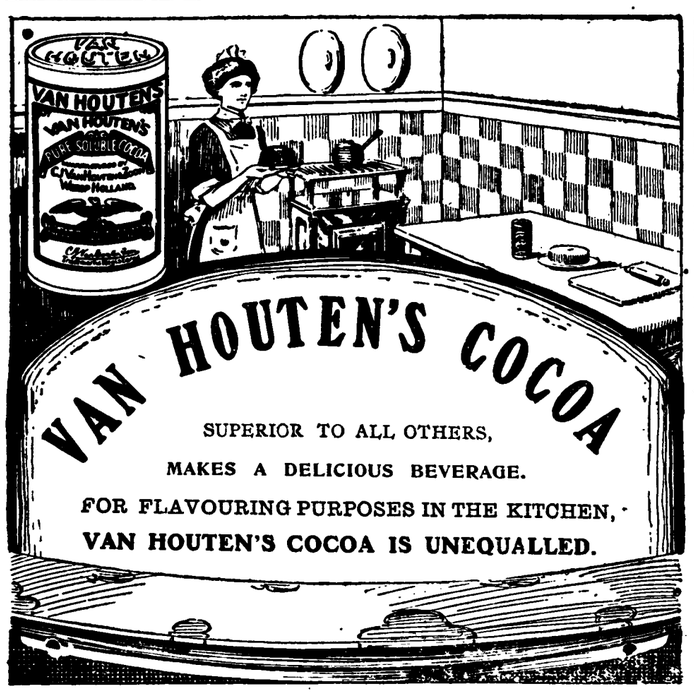
TEN PER CENT——Off all Wholesale Sales.

Therefore, by purchasing from us you not only get **value for your money** but you help a Fund, without any additional cost to you, which has done so much good work for British and Indian troops at the Front. **Every additional purchase increases the amount of our contribution to the Fund.**

ALL PATRIOTS—"TO THE FRONT!"

THE PATHEPHONE INDIA CO., 11, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEGRAMS—"PATHEPHONE." POONA: MARCKS & Co., Ld



The Soap for India.

Good for **PRICKLY HEAT**

Wards off **INSECT BITES,**

and there is nothing more refreshing than a bath with

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.

To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—

KATRAK & Co.,
KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

3½ lbs Re. ONE

I. C. O. COTTON SEED IL

is now widely used for all cooking purposes in place of BUTTER, GHEE, or OLIVE OIL. Sold by all progressive stores and dealers.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Ld.

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 2136.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882 on 31st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 80,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 2 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Allen Building Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

August 13th.

Jinsen Maru	Ota	Kobe
Buyo Maru	Kametaka	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

August. 13th.

Caspian	Wright	Barrow-in-Furness
Barpeta	Morgan	Basra
Dumra	Hobday	Basrah

The following steamers received port clearance yesterday:—

Steamer	Chosun Maru	for Kobe
,,	Montebello	for Hull
,,	Losna	for Calcutta.

Friday, August 13th, 1915

S. S. Jinsen Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Jinsen Maru, 2,662 tons, Captain G. Ota, arrived here yesterday from Kobe, which port she left on the 13th ultimo, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Buyo Maru:—The steamer Buyo Maru, 3,246 tons, Captain A. Kametaka, arrived here yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil on board.

S. S. Montebello:—The steamer Montebello, 2,770 tons, Captain H. Montgomery will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Chosun Maru:—The steamer Chosun Maru, 1,870 tons, Captain S. Yamane, will sail to-day for Kobe via Singapore and Moji with a general cargo.

S. S. Losna:—The steamer Losna, 2,665 tons, Captain S. B. Nelsen, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru left Singapore for Colombo via Malacca, on the 13th instant.

S. S. Kamakura Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kamakura Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 12th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Natal (Transport)	Dawson	T. M. & Co
B Manningtry	Roope	W. & A. G. & Co
C. & R. Warturn	Thompson	J. Finlay & Co
H. Reapwell	Williams	J. Finlay & Co
M. Homayun	Courtenay	T. M. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Dunster	Jones	J. Mackintosh & Co
2 Losna	Nilsen	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Dairen Maru	Nara	N. Y. K.
4 Pertyrich	Manley	T. M. & Co
5 Montebello	Montgomery	J. Finlay & Co
7 Kratos	Hallberg	T. M. & Co
9 City of Durham	Hepplus	R. N. & Co
10 & 11 Chosun Maru	Yamane	N. Y. Kaisha
12 Nore	Ambrey	P. & O. Co
14 Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
15 Sardar	Ookerji	P. G. S. N. Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nurani	Thompson	T. M & Co
3 Pasha	Elliot	T. M. & Co
4 Kashmir	Irwing	P. & O. S. N. Co
5 Bawean	Vanabewen	D. Nanjee & Sons
6 Scindia	Erskine	W. & A. G. & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Jehangir	T. M & Co
Bankura	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

K. Bahaderi	K. N. & Co
L. Satranji	K. N. & Co
M. Mahamadi	K. N. & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Nairung	Grant	T. Morrison

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baron Fairlie	MacDonald	W. & A. G. & Co
Firoozi	Alexander	T. M. & Co
Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tenjmato	G Arbuthnot & Co
Polyksor	Theopulatos	D. Nanjee & Sons
Melford Hall	Seaborne	W & A. & Co
Maur	Svease	F. F Campbell & Co
Nairung	Grant	T. M. & Co

Jinsen Maru—Ota—N. Y. Kaisha.
Buyo Maru—Kametaka—N. Y. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Buyo Maru from Rangoon Agents, Shaw Wallace & Co.—1,633,400 hghds. 2,472 cases kerosine oil, 3 cases candles, 50 casks pitch, 50 casks earth oil, 3,487 drums benzine, 450 casks lubricating oil, 20 cases 50 casks grease, 15,454 drums petrol.

S. S. Nore from Londona Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co.—1 case cigarettes.

THE GERMAN "BEGNIS TO WONDER."

WHERE ARE THE WAR "DIVIDENDS?"

A Dutchman living in Germany writes to a friend in Holland:—

Much has been talked and written about the so-called "absolutely united spirit of Germany and the German people," but he who has spent the eleven months of this war living in Germany and with the Germans knows that this artificial unity must sooner or later come to an outburst. Everyone who knows Germany will admit that there were hundreds of thousands against militarism—against war or intentions of war. But when the whole nation was told that Germany was in danger, had to defend herself against outside Powers (the greatest and most dangerous always understood to be England), then the anti-militarists "were simply absorbed by the united German nation, which rose to defend its country."

Now, however, the situation, after eleven months of war, is altogether different, and is bound to be different with a people who, after all, think and speak freely. It is unavoidable that to-day the German begins to wonder, to ask questions. He sees that his country is not much in danger; in fact, in Russia will be added to the German Empire. All this makes him think that it is time those advantages were utilised. How is it that the Allies in their bad circumstances are not asking for peace? Then he wonders how England could prove such a great danger, and not be better prepared to achieve her treacherous designs. To his calmer mind comes the crime of Belgium sooner or later.

The fact is that, according to Germany's time-table, the war should be over now, and the German who has invested his capital in war should now be receiving his first "dividend"—and it is all different. The great danger for Germany will be when the Germans realise to its full extent the spirit of the Allies.

Now that for months great armies have been facing one another on different fronts without making any progress on either side it is most important to consider the psychological side of the question. For him who lives in Germany this study is most revealing.

The proceeds from the sale of one stall at the "Sale of works" on the 28th instant at Ootacamund will be for Indian soldiers at the front.

Too much smoking sometimes creates a headache—aches so much it nauseates—Stearns' Headache Cure clears the head and makes you feel like new. 0-0

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

(11th Sunday after Trinity, 15th August.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street, Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7.45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Lloyd in E. Flat; Hymns, 238, 271, 185, 559; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Woodward in A.; Hymns 207, 172, 477; Collections for Additional Clergy Society; Daily Matins at 7.15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 a.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. J. B. Glass.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5.15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English: Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A., (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, M.A., Rev. J. H. Robinson, M.A., (Marathi): Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A., (Gujrati): Rev. L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill.—There will be no services in this Church until further notice.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. C. B. Grey Collier; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gusarathi); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass, Holy Communion and Sermon 11 a.m.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 a.m., Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearse, 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort Senior Chaplain: Rev J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 8-30 a.m. Joint-Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6.30 p.m., Evening Service: Sermon on: "In what sense can we be called upon to love our enemies." Preacher: The Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyteriar Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe. English Service 8.30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. J. McKenzie; Evening Service; Marathi, 5 p.m.; Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner. 11 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. F. W. Wood; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. F. W. Wood.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Mr. G. Bennett; 6-30 Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; 4.45 p.m., Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher: Mr. A. L. Hinds; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission: (Minister Rev. S. Rahator).—8-15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel; 6.30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel, (Tamil and Telugu Sevice).

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; Sunday School and Bible Class for men from 5 to 6 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Maleiu:—9 a.m., Sunday School: 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 4.30 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services—Sunday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching; Saturday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching, Saturday, 5-15 Sabbath School, Wednesday, 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Pettit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Monte—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary, Church, Mazagon.—Vicar Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5.30 p.m. Week days 6-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass; 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar; Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa; Low Masses at 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinha, 3, 5-20, 6-20, 7-30, 8-30, and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; (Children's) Mass 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chaplain: Rev. Fr. B. Hillenkamp, S. J. Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction.

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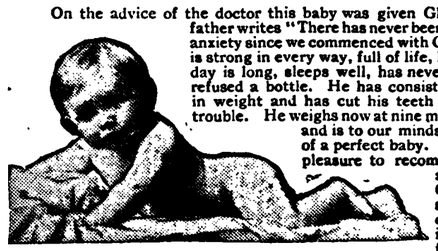

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I recommended it to a friend of mine who had a baby that was not able to take its food, and the baby is now a fine child in the best of health. She was very thankful, as I am. I have advised many of my friends to keep it in the house. In the country, where the doctor is so far off, it is a comfort to have it.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

FORGERY OF A COURT REGISTER.

CONCILIATOR CONVICTED.

(Before Justices Shah and Hayward.)

KESHAV DHONDO, SHANKAR VINAYAK vs. THE KING-EMPEROR.

These were two companion Criminal Appeals preferred by the appellants against the decision of Mr. W. Baker, Sessions Judge of Satara, who tried and convicted the accused under sections 193 and 466, I.P. Code, with having fabricated false evidence for the purpose of being used in a judicial proceeding and with the forgery of a record of a Court of Justice committed at Rahimatpur in February 1913 and sentenced them each to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three years.

The facts of the case are as follows:—

The two accused are the late conciliator of Rahimatpur and his clerk. Owing to the change in the Law of Limitation in mortgage suits such suits had to be brought before the 7th August 1910. Several such suits were brought before the first accused by one Dattatraya Tukaram Yerande of which one was against one Digamber and two others numbered 541 which was dismissed for default on the 5th November 1910. A question having arisen as to whether the time spent in obtaining a conciliator's certificate could be excluded from the period of limitation, it was decided by the High Court that it could not. egislation was introduced by which it was provided that suits dismissed on the ground of limitation after the 23rd February 1911, the date of the High Court's decision should be readmitted provided the application to the conciliator had been made before the 7th August 1910. The accused and Dattatraya, the plaintiff in application No. 541 made away with the original application which bore the date of disposal 5th November 1910 and substituted a fresh one with 28th February 1911 as its disposal date, and also substituted fresh pages in the Register of Applications with the identical date of disposal in order to take the advantage of the new law.

The accused No. 1 in his defence stated that everything in connection with these applications was done by accused No. 2 and on account of certain family troubles he simply signed papers placed before him by accused No. 2. Accused No. 2's defence was that the document was a genuine one.

The Sessions Judge disbelieving the defence story held that both the accused were guilty and that the offences were committed by accused No. 2 with the knowledge of accused No. 1.

After hearing counsel on both sides their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentences passed against both the accused by the Sessions Judge.

Mr. Jinnah with Mr. S. R. Bakhle appeared for accused No. 1.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 14TH OF AUGUST, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1265.14.—Sm B & Co, Laxmibai, widow and anr, v. Kishow Annaji Pokharkar & anr, Amin & D, Rustomji & G, Part Heard, 3-8-15.

570-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Poonamchand Tulsiram v. Nemchand Dayabhai, Jamsetji R & D.

1395-14.—Ard H D & Co, Jagmohandas Dewji v. Dewji Lowji & ors, Bh B & G, Jeh M & S, C P D'Cunha. Port of Bombay, Little & Co.

1227-14.—Mehta D & L, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Narandas Primji, Jehangir S M & H.

209-13.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Gambhirchand Kedarnath, a firm, v. Kedarnath Tejmal and anr, Ard H D & Co.

1480.14.—Little & Co, Dwarkanath Goverdhandas v. Lal Mahomed Khodabux Patel & anr, Captain & V.

8-15.—Payne & Co, Walji Ebji, a firm, v. Kilachand Devchand & Co, a firm, Bhai K & G.

950.13.—Unwalla P & P, Kanji Jethse & anr. v. The Advocate-General of Bombay & ors, Little & Co, Ard H D & Co, Wadia G & Co, Sab & G.

813-13.—Merwanji K & Co, Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy & ors, v. Dewjibhoy Karrimbhoy & ors, Jehangir S M & H.

1119.14.—Khund L & M, Adaibhai Sobhaji & Co, a firm, v. Bai Mariambai widow & ors, Mehta D & L.

22-15.—Ard H D & Co, Tha Kordas Atmaram v. Moghibai, Captain & V.

700-14.—Captain & V, Jethabhai Hirji v. Neubai, widow, Manecklal & Co.

70-15.—Matu J & M, The Pioneer Bank Ltd v. Rai Sahib Lala Mazir Singh, Edg G W & Co.

110-15.—In Person, Parbhudas Harakhji v. Vithal Govind Raja, Pandia & Co.

125-15.—Balkrishna & M, Raichand Kessasi & Co, a firm, v. Haji Cassam Haji Sodick Sumar, Captain & V.

184-15.—Jehangir G & B, Messrs Dharamsey Assoo & Co, a firm, v. Kalidas Nathoo & anr, Nadirsha & D, Jam R & D.

240-15.—Payne & Co, The Connaught Mills Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.

241-15.—Payne & Co, The Empress Spg and Wg Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.

242-15.—Payne & Co, The Howard & Bullough Mills Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.

206-15.—Pandia & Co, Raghavji Raghunathji v. Bai Kessarbai, widow, Bhimji & Co.

309.15.—Little & Co, Aboobaicker Abdool Rehman & Co, a firm, v. Rampertab Ramchander, a firm, Tyabji & Co.

272-15.—Mulji & Th, Bhauji Versey & anr, v. Mahomed Khan Valad Dawood Khan, & anr, Captain & V.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Chamber Matters for Disposal (List A)

Attorneys.

1067-12—Dubash and Co, M P Engineer v Homee N A Wadia, 26-7-15.

748-12—Hiralal and Co, Jamnadas Devkaran v Messrs Mulji Jetha and Co, 27-7-15.

1230-12—Jehangir S M and H, Rajaballi Kanji and ors v Bai Sonbai and ors, 3-8-15.

234-13—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Sonoo Pamji Khopkar and ors v Laxman Pamji Khopkar and ors, 5-8-15.

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256-15—Craigie B and Caroe, Bapuji Soraoji Patel v Bulkubai Virchand, Muji and Tha, For review of taxation.

1200-12—Chitnis M and Kanga, Dadanoy Cursetji Bhandupwala v The Advocate-General of Bombay, Payne and Co, 16-7-15.

1326-14—Dubash and Co, Ramgopal Madhowprasad a firm v Raja Dattprasadsingh Bahadur, Patell and Ezekiel, 26-7-15.

1298-12—Craigie B and Caroe, Laxmanladji Krishnachandralalji v Purshotam Ambalal and anr, 29-7-15.

C C 884-15—Judah and Solomon, The Bhupendra Flour Mills Co. Ltd. v Khamisa Haji Jan Mahomed, Craigie B and Caroe, 3-8-15.

86-15—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Nagindas Ghellabhoy v Chotalal Lalubhai and ors, N C Dalal, 5-8-15.

1396-14—Matubhai J and M, The Standard Bank Ltd v Birdichand Jivraj and anr, 6-8-15.

860-11—Jehangir N and Somji, Chimabai widow v Dhulla Kuppa and ors, Daphtary F and D, 10-8-15.

190-15—Payne and Co, Shaik Jassim bin Mahomed Ebrahim v Hiralal M Shah, Daphtary F and D, 10-8-15.

185-15—Matubhai J and M, Amratlal Pranjiwandas Thaker v Balubhai Tribhowandas Desai and ors, Vachha and Co, 10-8-15.

(List B) Counsel.

In Re Indian Trustees Act 27 of 1866, Dhanjishaw and B, In Re Trust moneys of the Bombay Branch of the National Indian Association v Hari Sitaram Dixit petitioner, Notice 29-7-15.

582-08—Unwalla P and Papa, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Fardunji Ardesir Cursetji Fardunji and ors, Captain and Vaidya, For review of taxation.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899, Wadia G and Co, In re Agreement between A W Campbell and ors, A W Campbell petitioner, Ardeshir H D and Co, 10-8-15.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

(In Court.)

Long Causes.

26-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, The Central India Spg and Wvg Mrg Co Ltd v The Madowji Dharamsey Mfg Co Ltd, Little and Co, Part heard.

1371-14.—Mer K & Co, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas v. The Advocate-General of Bombay & ors, Little & Co, Mer K & Co.

Short Causes.

613-15—Malvi H M and R, Hookkamchand Saruphand v. Messrs Netanand Oomanand a firm, Surajmal & Co, fr 6-7-15.

668-15.—Patell & Ez, Mathuradas Jishanmal v. Jamnadas Chhotalal, Jeh S M & H, fr 29-7-15.

751-15.—Vachha & Co, Kermgji Bhudaji & & Co, a firm, v. Jafferalli Fazulbhai Gulamhusein, Patell & Ez, fr 27-7-15.

484-15.—Mulji & Tha, Bhimaji, Motiji & Co, a firm, v. Shankarlal Gulabchand & ors, Amin & D, Payne and Co.

736.15.—Vchha & Co, Premchand Devichand & Co, a firm, v. Jafferalli Fazalbhai Gulam Hoosein Vazir & anr, Patell & Ez, Jeh S M & H, fr 27-7-15.

Long Causes.

709-14.—Motichand & D, Ranchordas Haridas & anr, v. Hooseinbai, widow and ors, Patell and Ez.

1358-14.—Bhimji & Co, Abdoollabhoy Dawoodbhoy and anr, v. The Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills, Co, Ld, Payne and Co.

594-14.—Little & Co, Hirabai v. Vurujdas Rowji & ors, Mulla & M, Tyabji D & Co.

BULGARIA'S FRIENDSHIP.

HER PREMIER'S QUESTION TO THE ALLIES

An interview of extreme importance has been given by the Bulgarian Premier, M. Radoslavoff, to the correspondent of the "Temps" at Sofia. Combining the statements he made as to the imminent possibility that Bulgaria will renounce her neutral attitude with the reports which have been current in various quarters in Paris, it seems clear that the entry of Rumania and Bulgaria into the war is now approaching.

"Can Bulgaria's neutrality continue indefinitely?" M. Radoslavoff asked, and added, "personally I think not. But to lead us to decide to take action we must be offered certain advantages to compensate for the sacrifices we must incur. If we take part in the struggle it will only be with the certainty assured of realising our entire national aspirations."

The most striking point in M. Radoslavoff's frank declarations was his friendly reference to Rumania. "The relations of the two countries are satisfactory."

As for the relations of Bulgaria with the Quadruple Entente, he said, "On the day Bulgaria determines to march she must know exactly what she is going to get. Hence her reply to the advances of the Allies, requesting them to give further details on this head, is not an excuse for delay but an honest question. To obtain information is vital. The Bulgarian army, which was exhausted two years ago, has now been reorganised. It is stronger than ever and ready for any emergency."

THE GERMAN NAVY.

FRENCH ADMIRAL'S VIEW THAT SEA FIGHT WILL COME.

A "Central News" message dated July 16 states:—

In the "Revue de Paris," Rear-Admiral Degouy writes a remarkable article on the German High Sea Fleet, which he says, has perhaps not yet said its last word:

The High Sea Fleet is perhaps hardly so completely immobilised as we are apt to believe. The German Bight supplies it from Borkum to Sylt, by way of Heligoland, with a kind of maritime entrenched camp, within which, sheltered effectually from guns, from mines and torpedo attack, it is able, though perhaps to a limited extent, to navigate, manoeuvre, and carry out exercises. There is also the Baltic to be considered, and though, it is true the Germans have established a special squadron based on Kiel for the Baltic, composed of the eight or ten oldest battleships of their navy, it may well be that they also detach one or two newer battleships in turn from their High Sea Fleet, and thus give them an excellent means of training by permitting them to participate in operations of a much more active and delicate kind than is possible elsewhere.

Admiral Degouy says he is convinced that this long period of apparent rest and inactivity has been seized by the German Naval Command as an opportunity for effecting a striking reinforcement of their means of action, and even creating new means which will become known to their adversaries only on the day of decisive action, so long postponed, but nevertheless almost inevitable.

THRILLING DEED BY ITALIAN.

LIFE GIVEN TO BLOW UP TWO GUNS.

AUSTRIANS OUTWITTED.

War is the same all the world over. Men find tragedy and comedy in it, whether on the plains of Flanders and Northern France or among the mountains of the Trentino or the valley of the Isonzo, writes the Milan correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle." For a month now the Italians have been in the trenches at Podgora, to the west of Goriza. They have had their nightly searchlight battles, turning the powerful rays of their reflectors on to each other to neutralise their effect midway between the trenches, much to the amusement of the occupants on both sides.

A regular jockeying for searchlight positions generally results in one being brought into use at a point which enables a hurried flash being swept along the opposing front and secures the desired information, namely that the enemy is still there and is not preparing a night attack.

In the particular trench facing our Allies' advanced position near Goriza the principal defence for the last month has been two machine-guns. The other night when the searchilight succeeded in reconnoitring it, what was the surprise of our men to find two field guns mounted between dusk and midnight. Did this mean an attack at dawn? The soldiers in the Podgora tronches were warned, and stood to arms for the rest of the night.

A SCOUT'S RETURN.

At dawn a lieutenant crawled out of the trench to try and obtain a closer look at the two new arrivals. For two hours he was absent, but no anxiety was felt for his safety, as he was known to be an expert scout, and was as lithe as a snake amongst the rocks and hillocks with which the country abounds. Suddenly he tore back to the shelter of the trench, followed by a hail of bullets. He had accomplished his mission without being seen, and it was only when he had to jump over the wire entanglements of his own defences that the enemy spotted him and opened fire on him, hastening his return.

He jumped into the trench roaring with laughter, and when he told his comrades that the two guns were only painted wood they joined in the merriment. A notice was drawn up and posted in the trench:

"Messrs. Blank, of Milan, whose representative, Sergt.-Major De Falso, can be found in this trench, are willing to supply guns of any calibre in cardboard or papiermache. Prices reasonable. Orders may be placed at any battery." This was only half a joke so long as it remained on our side, so news of the discovery was sent back to the aeroplane park with copies of the notice, which an airman, in the course of his reconnaissance of the enemy's position, dropped in his lines later in the day.

But the lieutenant had made another important discovery. The enemy had brought up two more machine guns, and these were concealed in an outwork in advance of the trenches. A council of war was held. So cunningly were the mitrailleuses hidden that the artillery had to confess that they despaired of the success of an attempt to blow them to pieces by shell fire.

ON AN ERRAND OF DEATH.

A captain volunteered to blow them up. Tying a couple of dynamite cartridges around his waist, he commenced to crawl along the path that the lieutenant had followed in the early morning.

Three hours passed. Everybody was on the tip-toe of excitement and expectation. Suddenly the noise of a distant explosion rolled across the valley. Soon after the sergeant came back. The two machine guns had been put out of action—but the captain would never return.

The stealthy approach to the enemy's gun emplacement had been watched by the sergeant. He had been sent to wait his opportunity until the sentinel had passed from the emplacement to where the wooden guns were mounted, and dallied there, perhaps, exchanging jokes with the guards mounted over these on the impression that their presence was likely to make on the Italians.

He was digging a hole with his hands to put the cartridges well under the guns when the sentinel saw him, and fired with such good aim that the captain rolled over wounded. But he had still the energy left to apply the fuse and fire it. One machine gun was blown to pieces, the other rendered useless. In the torn-up ground though was stretched the dead body of the heroic officer.

Early the same afternoon, with this menacing outwork removed, a forward Italian move was ordered. The capture of the trench was the objective. Fired with the example of their captain, who had given his life to make the task of his men more easy, the Italian infantry raced towards the parapet and drove the defenders out at the point of the bayonet.

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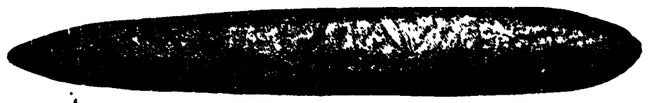

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Full set (upper and lower) from Rs. 60.

Fillings, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail steamer Salsette due, 4 p.m.
University Senate Meeting 5-45 p.m.
Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana v. Baronet Club.
Poona Extra Race Meeting.
Mails for Lourenzo, Marquis and South Africa per steamer Gujerat, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

MONDAY, August 16.

Homeward English Mail steamer Salsette sails.
H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon arrive in Bombay.
Municipal Corporation.

TUESDAY, August 17.

University Annual Convocation 5-45 p.m.
Improvement Trust Meting 4-10 p.m.
Preliminary Results of the four-and-a-half crore loan.
Mr J. P. Orr's Lecture on "Co-operation between neighbours as a possible means of remedying insanitary conditions in existing slums," the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association.

WEDNESDAY, August 18.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports 5-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.
Lecture by Prof. P. S. Kale, M.A., on "The Pursuit of Wealth," Sydenham College of Commerce.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6 and 9-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

RAWSON—On August 7th, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Rawson, of Serampore, of a son.

DEATHS.

AVIET—On the 7th August, at Buxar, Blanche Rose, aged 36 years, 2 months and 7 days, the dearly beloved wife of J. W. Aviet, Asst. Block Signalling Inspector, E.I.R., after a long and painful illness. Sadly missed and deeply mourned by her sorrowful husband and children. "Thy will be done."

LEHURAUX—On the 6th August, at Paris, at the Sanitarium of St. Jean de Dieu, from acute bronchitis, Irenee Lehuraux, of Comilla, Tippera, Bengal, aged 72 years, 3 months. (By cable). (English papers please copy).

LORIMER—On the 9th August, at her residence, 23, Ripon Street, Florence Mary Lorimer (nee Ogilvie).

MACGREGOR—On the 4th instant, at her residence in Teddington, in England, Helen Jane MacGregor, daughter of the late John Kerr, of Calcutta, aged 84. Deeply mourned by all relatives and friends. (By cable).

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

Aug. 14.

Saturday 14.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be reserved for practice this afternoon from 4 p.m.
Parades for week ending 21st August 1915.
Orderly N.C. Officers for the week Sergeant H. F. Lodge and Lance-Corporal D. S. Burn.

Monday, 16.

Dismounted Drill for Recruits at Headquarters at 7 a.m. All recruits of the current season must attend. Dress—Khaki shirts, sword slung on waist belt.

Monday Evening.

Dismounted Drill for Members of "A" Troop at the Town Hall from 6 p.m.

Tuesday 17th Fort Contingent.

Parade for all members residing in the Fort at 7-15 a.m. punctually. Rendezous Church Gate Station. Dress.—Khaki shirts, regimental saddles, rifle and sword.

Salsette Detachment.

Parade for Salsette Detachment. Rendezvous at Banda, 7 a.m.

Tuesday Evening.

Dismounted Drill at the Town Hall from 6 p.m. All members must attend. Members must bring their own swords and waist belts.

Thursday, 19.

Commanding Officer's Parade at 7-15 a.m. punctually. Rendezvous Church Gate Station. Dress—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles, rifle and sword. (No bandoliers.)

Friday, 20.

Instructional Parade for Troop Leaders and N.C. Officers at Headquarters 7 a.m.

Leave.

The undermentioned member is granted leave out of Bombay.
Trooper E. V. Rieu from the 18th to 28th August 1915.

Issue of Arms.

Members are requested to draw their arms from Headquarters at once.

Lecture.

Members are reminded that the Fourth Lecture of the season will be given after dinner on Wednesday next the 18th instant at Pyrke's Restaurant by Captain K. Hewlett (Principal Veterinary College, Parel). Members intending to be present will please send their names to their Troop Leaders, and whether they propose to bring any guests.

(Sd.) A. KIRKE-SMITH, 2nd Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Lt.-Col. J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding B.V.A.

August 13.

778.—Parades.
Recruits will parade at Colaba for 15 pr. B. L. Gun Drill and Instructions at 7 a.m. on 14th instant.

779.—Strength.
Reference Corps Order No. 776 d/-11-8-15, for No. 244 Sapper Sullivan. T. read No. 244 Sapper Sullen T.
(E. E. Coy.). No. 6 Sgt. Dixon I. F. transferred to Super: List from 13-5-15.

780.—Promotions.
The O. C. is pleased to make the following promotions in the E. E. Coy to take effect from the 13th May, 1915.
No. 47 Cpl. Power F. to be Sergt. Vice Dixon to Super: List.
No. 164 2/Cpl. Christianson A. to be Cpl. Vice Power promoted.
No. 136 L/Cpl. Woodruffe. J. to be 2/Cpl. Vice Christianson promoted.
No. 231 Spr. Spenceley T. W. to be L/Cpl. (unpaid).

781.—Enrolments.
Reference Corps Order No. 770 d/-9-8-15, for No. 243 Sapper Williams J. S. read No. 243 Sapper Williams. J. L.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the Corps Headquarters has been removed from No. 6 Block to No. 4 Block Colaba.
(Sd.) H. A. STANLEY, Lieut.,
Offg: Adjt., B.V.A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Aug. 14.

SATURDAYS.

Parade:—"D" Coy. at 6-30 p.m. at Headquarters.
188. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
"H" Coy. trained Volunteers from Wednesday, 11th to Sunday, 15th instant, both days inclusive.
"C" Coy. from 19th to 22nd inst. both days inclusive.
Officers Commanding Companies will please detail at least 8 N.C. Officers and men daily.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
260 Maxim Gun.—"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Team will parade at Headquarters on Mondays and Thursdays, at 7-15 a.m.
"G" Coy. Team on Tuesdays and Fridays at 7-15 a.m. until further orders.
280. Enrolment. The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "G" Coy:—
No. 8663 Vol. H. V. Hampton..
(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

March.—Sylvia ..... Vlach
Overture.—Flotte Bursche ..... Suppe
Valse.—Bruna ..... Krier
Melodies from The Girl in the Taxi Gilbert
Egyptian Serenade—Amina ..... Lincke
Scottish—Fantasia ..... David Stephen
Two Step—Get Out and Get Under Abrahams

PARSI LEKHAK MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Lekhak Mandal Mr. Maneck B. Pithawala, B.A., B.Sc. will deliver a lecture on "The Parsi Educational Service" at Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day. The lecture is open to the public.

MEETING TO CONGRATULATE SUCCESSFUL LADY STUDENTS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association a gathering for congratulating the young ladies who had appeared for the several University examinations last year will be held to-morrow at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai's House, Girgaum Road, at which Sir Narayanrao Chandavarkar will preside and Mrs. Kashibai Kanitkar and Miss Krishnabai Thakur will address the audience.

WOMEN'S WORK FOR THE WAR.

AN ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

A meeting to mark the anniversary of the inauguration of women's work for the War in Bombay Presidency is to be held at the Town Hall on Saturday, August 21st, at 5-15 p.m.

The speakers will be his Excellency the Governor in the Chair; her Highness the Begum of Bhopal; Mrs. Lawrence from Belgaum, representing one of the many flourishing mofussil branches; Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the celebrated Indian Poetess; Lady Mehta; and Mrs. Jamnabai Sakhai. Her Highness the Lady Ali Shah, who will be present in purdah, has prepared a speech which will be read on her behalf.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND

WOMEN'S BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 398,975; Proceeds Golf Match, Pali Hill Gymkhana, Rs. 56; Mr. H. K. Mehta, Kapadwanj, Rs. 5; Children's Branch, 9th and 10th instalments, Rs. 150; Byculla Club, 6th monthly instalment, Rs. 250; H. H. the Nizam, Rs. 5,000, Women of Thana, per Mrs. Cook, Rs. 200; St. George's Hospital Nurses Rs. 54; Mr. K. L. Malegamvala, Rs. 15; K. S. Gumanshji of Mahya, 3rd monthly contribution, Rs. 10; Mrs. L. A. Shah, Rs. 200; per Mamlatdar of Dohad, Rs. 24; Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, Rs. 500; Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Staff, Rs. 17; Sankheda Mewas Rewakantha Agency, Rs. 65; per Mrs. Oldfield, Jetalsar, Rs. 300; per Mr. F. W. Pereira, for his clients, Rs. 38; The Bombay Milk Supply Coy., Rs. 11; per Collector of Satara, Rs. 270; Jamnagar Branch, per Major Beethon:—(Officers of Jamnagar State, monthly subscription, Rs 316; Relations of H. H the Maharajsaheb, monthly subscription, Rs. 125; Sundries, Rs. 11), Rs. 452; Proceeds Cafe Chantant per Mrs. Brierley, Hubli, Rs. 650; Offertory at Christ Church, Ahmednagar on 4th August, Rs 70; per Collector of Thana, Rs. 784; Mr. Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Rs. 50; H .H. the Nawab of Radhanpore, Rs. 2,000; Collected in Radhanpore State, Rs. 2,000; District Engineer's Office, Jubbulpore, Rs. 5; Anonymous, Rs. 8; Three Sheets of Wasind, per Mrs. Cook, Rs. 15; H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, 6th monthly instalment, Rs. 750; H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, Rs. 6,000 and per Miss M. Cursetjee in memory of a dearly beloved sister, Rs. 15; Total Rs. 418,939.

Gifts of useful articles of various kinds have been also received from a number of ladies and gentlemen.

CHILDREN'S BRANCH.

H. H. Princess Manoraji of Indore, Rs. 50; H. H. Prince Yeshwant Rao of Indore, Rs. 50; Miss N. B. Wadia, Rs. 10; Master N. Hoon, Rs. 10; Misses Chinoy, Rs. 7; Sundry small sums, Rs. 23; Total Rs. 150.

GOVERNOR'S POOPOSED VISIT TO POLICE LINES AT BAMBURDA.

(News Bureau)

POONA, August 13.

On Saturday morning his Excellency will visit the Police Lines at Bamburda which a few years ago held the Indian Police Training School now transferred to Nasik and in the afternoon after having lunch with the Hon. Mr. W. D. Shepard, Member of the Executive Council, at the Club of Western India their Excellencies will attend the races and the following night leave for Bombay, returning to Poona on the 25th instant.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

At the Excelsior Theatre the past week's programme, particularly that wholesome Dutch domestic drama, "A Tragedy in The Clouds" has proved thoroughly entertaining. To-night the menu will be changed, and again lovers of the dramatic will be specially well catered for in a good topical drama of English political life called "The King's Minister." The title certainly sounds good, and the subject matter is something of the hour and just the thing to arouse intense curiosity. For instance one wonders who the actor is who will successfully impersonate Mr. Asquith, or Mr. Lloyd George, or any other of our leading Cabinet Ministers. But we are told that the characterisation is extremely good. The popular Charles Rock of Drury Lane fame is in the leading role, the plot is said to be most original, and the setting of the first order.

The rest of the programme will include another of the French Ministry War Films, taken in the firing line under the authority of the French War Office and a "kinemacolor," showing in natural colors a scientific study of the "Menace of the Fly," a subject which owing to the great part in the spread of disease these noisome little insects are playing among our troops in the firing line, is of special interest just now. Finally there is an amusing comic film. By way of change the following week an all-comedy programme will be shown.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

PARSI ALFRED THEATRICAL CO.

The well-known plays of the Parsi Alfred Theatrical Company have been drawing crowded houses to the Empire Theatre, for several months past, and yesterday at both the afternoon and the night shows the theatre was crowded to its utmost capacity. At the afternoon show the play staged was "Asire Hirs," while "Gorakh Dhanda" which is an Urdu adaptation of Shakespeare's "Comedy of Error" was performed at the second show. "Gorakh Dhanda" will be repeated to-night, and the "Mahabharat", depicting the great epic struggle of ancient India, an elaborate production, in which the whole Company headed by Mr. Khatow, is seen to very fine advantage will be played on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Khatow's version of the "Mahabarat" has proved one of the biggest Indian theatrical successes that there has been in Bombay for some years past and has been drawing crowded houses for some weeks past.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

Yesterday the popularity of the Imperial Cinema was strongly evidenced by the large holiday crowds that thronged to it for each performance, to witness the "Heir of the Lag rders," one of the most pathetic and thrilling film dramas of the many in Messrs. Pathé Freres repertorie. To-day an entirely new programme will be shown. "The Letters of the Law" is a two-reel drama of that human type of which the French dramatists are such masters. "Whose Crime?" is a three-reel drama of Danish origin with a monkey in the leading part. Danish films have acquired a great reputation for their elaborate preparation, admirable production and the intensity of the acting and "Whose Crime?" is no exception to the rule. The Gazette, a scenery subject, "Historic Scotland," and some comics fill up the programme.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

Ever since the declaration of hostilities, many cinema theatres in Bombay have devoted their energies to the screening of patriotic dramas. The success attendant upon their efforts may be gauged by the fact that each of these films have been well received by the public. But the "Barkers's latest All-British production, entitled "By the Kaiser's Orders," which the management of the above picture palace are screening from to-day, ranks as the best of the lot. It is the story of the attempted theft of a great English invention by German spies. It is the only film that shows a charge of our "Noble London Scottish." The infantry charge over the trenches by the Allied troops, the vast extent of the ramifications of the German spy system, and the destruction of the German Fleet are well demonstrated. How the Kaiser goes back on his word and declares war is shown very graphically—a judicious combination of unstaged topical scenes, and of those for which stagecraft is responsible, provides what is perhaps the most realistic form of picture play extant. The soldiers correctly attired, go to work with a vim and gusto that carries conviction in itself, and at the same time makes an immense appeal to the patriotic spirit of the audience.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

The all-India weather report indicates that the break in the rain is still continuing and rainfall has occurred only into the hills of the extreme north and has continued in Burma, North-East India and the Central Himalayas. The rest of the country is rainless and the weather has been dry. No important change is forecasted.

THE PILGRIM COMMITTEE.

(News Bureau.)

TINNEVELLY, Aug. 13.

Yesterday the Pilgrim Committee discussed with the Raja of Ramnad and others the needs of Rameswarm and other temples. This morning the Committee left for Madura enroute to Palini.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA V. BYCULLA CLUB.

FINE INNINGS BY ASTON AND MCCORMACK

The annual interesting fixture between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Byculla Club came off yesterday on the Esplanade and was witnessed by a large number of spectators. The match provided very interesting and enjoyable sport, and was marked by quite a number of excellent batting displays. It was a hard and fast wicket, on which it was next to impossible to get any work on the ball, and the batsmen had practically all their own way. Tall scoring was consequently the order of the day, the Gymkhana knocking up 280 for 7 wickets and the visitors replying with 270 at a like cost of wickets. It was indeed the most attractive cricket seen for a long time on the Gymkhana ground, the concluding stage of the game being exciting in the extreme. The declaration of the Gymkhana skipper had left the visitors with the difficult, but by no means impossible, task of topping their opponents' total in a little over two hours. And the Byculla Club set to work in right earnest. Aston's vigorous hitting gave them a good start, which they followed up with decision, and ten minutes before the time fixed for the drawing of stumps, they were short of their opponents' score by only 20 runs. The last pair Cadell and Mackenzie then quickly added 10 more to the total and they were only 10 runs behind the Gymkhana total when time was called, the match thus ending in a draw.

GYMKHANA INNINGS.

The Bombay Gymkhana, winning the toss, naturally elected to bat first, on the hard and fast wicket. Christie and Martindale faced the Byculla Club attack delivered by Simms and Hogg. The batsmen opened somewhat cautiously but Christie especially soon set to work earnestly, giving a delightful exhibition of clean, hard driving. He quickly got the measure of the bowling, which he treated with scant respect and knocked up 41 in the short space of 37 minutes. His contribution included no less than six 4's and was unmarred by a single chance. He left, out to a catch by Hearson off Mackenzie, when his side's total had reached the half century, of which his own contribution was 41. Martindale and Palairet then added 19 for the second wicket, when the former succumbed to a fine delivery of Baker's breaking in from the leg. Clarke, the Gymkhana skipper, became associated with Palairet, who, twelve runs later, was brilliantly held by Baker off Mackenzie. McCormack, who partnered his skipper, had a life before he had scored a single, being missed in the slips off Baker. He and Clarke, then took the total to 112, when the latter was finely caught by Mackenzie off his own bowling. C. G. Stileman partnered McCormack, who sent the ball twice to the boundary and a little later lifted it clean over the ropes. Stileman opened with a three which was followed by a four. He, however, had a short career at the wickets, being smartly held behind the stumps by Hurlbutt off Simms. At lunch time, the Gymkhana had made 137 runs for 5 wickets, McCormack being 33 not out. On the resumption after lunch, McCormack and Hampton made the longest batting stand of the day, adding 120 for the sixth wicket. They hit out with great vigour, and notwithstanding the many changes in bowling, continued their merry partnership until they had taken the total to 251 at the fall of the sixth wicket. Hampton and Kennedy next added 29 for the seventh wicket, when the Gymkhana declared their innings closed.

MCCORMACK'S FINE EFFORT.

The outstanding feature of the Gymkhana innings was the fine batting display by McCormack who contributed a century. He started a bit shakily and could have been caught when he gave a chance in the slips before he had scored a single, and later on in the course of his stay at the wickets he twice lifted the ball a bit too dangerously near the fieldsmen. But these could by no means be classed as actual "misses" and except for the "life" which he had at the very commencement of his innings, he played a faultless game. He hit the ball all round the wicket and he evidently possesses an extensive repertoire of strokes. He hit eleven 4's and three 6's. The next highest individual score on the Gymkhana side was contributed by Hampton, whose 48 was the result of fine cricket. This young professor of the Elphinstone College plays with an easy, attractive style and is a distinct acquisition to the Bombay Gymkhana team.

BYCULLA CLUB BATTING.

The Byculla Club opened well, Hurlbutt and Aston putting up 63 for the first wicket and subsequently Aston and Hearson adding 56 for the second wicket. The next wicket fell cheaply, Sprott and Hearson having added only 9 when the latter was completely beaten by McCormack. Then came a long stand by Sprott and Pechey who took the told from 128 at the fall of the third to 214 at the fall of the fourth wicket. The Byculla Club now hit out more freely than ever with a view to top their opponents' total within the short time at their disposal. The fifth wicket fell at 252, the sixth shortly after at 255, and when stumps were drawn the visitors had made 270 for 7 wickets.

ASTON'S BRILLIANT FORM.

The top scorer on the Byculla Club side was Aston, who contributed 77 by sterling cricket. From the very start he met all the Gymkhana bowling with engaging confidence and gave a superb display of hard driving and clean cutting. Indeed, the manner in which he cut the ball to the boundary time after time was simply splendid and would have done credit to the greatest exponents of that stroke at Home. He sent the ball no less than fourteen times to the boundary, lifting it once over the ropes, and during his stay at the wickets was witnessed the best and the most exhilarating cricket of the day. Indeed in many respects his was even a greater batting effort than that of McCormack, as, though he made his score at a fast rate his innings was without the semblance of a chance, and he certainly played more dashing and attractive cricket. He was quite set and looked good for a century when he was unfortunately given out "stumped." He had played sterling cricket and he richly deserved the ovation which he received on his return to the Pavilion. Sprott contributed a fine, though lucky innings of 53 which included nine 4's. He hit out splendidly and his fine effort showed that his hand has lost none of its old vigour.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

E. E. Christie c Hearson b McKenzie	41
Rev. H. Martindale b Baker	16
P. C. N. Palairet c Baker b McKenzie	7
F. J. Clarke (Capt.) c and b McKenzie	16
K. McCormack c McNaughton b Simms	101
C. G. Stileman c Hurlbutt b Simms	8
R. W. Hampton b Simms	48
F. G. Kennedy not out	13
H. C. Quinn, Capt. S. F. Pope, C. D. Crofton did not bat.	
Extras	30
Total (for 7 wickets)	280

BYCULLA CLUB.

D. G. Hurlbutt, c Kennedy, b Stileman	19
A. H. S. Aston, st. Crofton, b McCormack	77
H. F. Hearson, b McCormack	25
Sir F. L. Sprott, st. Crofton, b McCormack	53
W. P. Pechey, c and b McCormack	19
C. D. Baker, run out	22
H. L. Simms, st. Crofton, b Clarke	18
P. R. Cadell, (Capt.) not out	4
F. T. H. Mackenzie, not out	11
H. MacNaughten and M. N. Hogg, did not bat.	
Extras	22
Total (for 7 wickets)	270

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Simms*	23	73	4	3
Hogg	14	63	1	0
McKenzie	17	76	2	3
Baker	9	38	2	1

*Bowled two no-balls.

BYCULLA CLUB INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Clarke	14	82	0	1
Stileman	12	56	2	1
McCormack	13	84	3	4
Martindale	5	26	0	0

PRESENT POSITION OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES IN INDIA.

INTERESTING LECTURE BEFORE GUILD OF SCIENCE.

Mr. G. N. Potdar, Chemical Engineer, who is interested in the manufacture of sizing materials in Bombay gave an address before the Indian Guild of Science on Wednesday, last at the Prarthana Samaj, his subject being "The present position of chemical Industries in India." Prof: Hate, who introduced the lecturer, observed that he was one of the few foreign trained men who have succeeded in having independent concerns of their own.

The lecturer gave a detailed survey of the various industries at present in existence in India and proceeded to point out certain directions in which they needed help. In his opinion, the capitalist in India will have to interest himself in the manufacture of sulphuric acid in the country itself, if we are to take our full measure of profit from the various applied uses to which this valuable acid is put. He mentioned the efforts of the Eastern Chemical Syndicate in manufacturing this valuable commodity but their production was at present too small. An ordinary factory in Japan, with its labour-saving machinery could produce ten times as much as at present achieved by this new Syndicate. Sulphuric acid could normally be had in Japan for two pice a pound whereas we have to pay here eight een pice per pound. Only production on a vast scale could afford to compete with the foreign market. The lecturer gave it as his opinion that the Chamber process was much to be preferred in India to the contact process of manufacture.

PRODUCTION OF BASIC SALT.

The next important necessity for us was the production of basic salts in the country itself. There were salts for the manufacture of which no very big capital was necessary and the lecturer instanced the case of Potash Chlorate, the scarcity of which was seriously troubling the few match manufacturing concerns in India. The manufacture of starch was however dependent upon very big capital but this was nothing as compared to the gigantic outlay involved in the Synthetic manufacture of coal-tar dyes. Germany controlled three-fourths of the whole supply of this material and it was high time that capitalists in the British Empire stirred themselves in this direction. This was the proper time for Indian capitalists to form a really strong financial combination and approach Government for a loan on easy terms, for the manufacture of colours in India itself. But for the small manufacturer there are other fields at hand provided business skill and business integrity are there. We have soap works in India but they use so many cheap adultorants that the soap samples contain an average only of twelve per cent. of fatty matter. Naturally the Swadeshi soap is not much sought after in our mills. We have every room to improve in this direction as also in the utilisation of waste soap liquor for the manufacture of glycerine. We have a fairly good field for candle manufacture as also for starting refineries for the oils which we export to Europe as crude oils.

MANUFACTURE OF TANNING EXTRACTS.

Another important source of production was the manufacture of tanning extracts. There was again every scope for the production of pharmaceutical drugs. If the most prosperous of our druggists and chemists instead of remaining the mere "Bottlers and packers" that they are, were to invite expert assistance and start in this direction there was every possibility of their ultimate success. The lecturer concluded by again pointing out that in many of these fields of industry enormous capital was not necessary, but what was necessary was the co-operation of moderate capital with expert knowledge and mechanical skill.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE (9); LUSITANIANS (0).

In spite of the fact that last evening's game, in connection with the Harwood League, was expected to be a very one-sided affair a large number of spectators gathered to witness the match between the Grant Medical College and the Lusitanians. As anticipated the game was a very poor one, and resulted in an easy victory for the Medicos by nine goals, there being no response from the Lusitanians. The Medicos' regular backs played up in the forward line. Hildreth did not like the idea of being a spectator, so left his goal to partake of the game. The backs and half-backs took turns in the forward line. The Medicals have improved greatly in their shooting and after to-day's practice, ought to become quite perfect. Baluch has developed into a good player and was responsible for some very fine runs on the right wing. He centres well and has become quite a demon at shooting. Hakim scored three goals but put the ball over the crossbar several times from just in front of goal. The Lusitanians had another new man in between the posts, Athaide. He was continually called upon to save and did well. He cannot be held responsible for the large score registered against him. Dominic tried hard to stave off the Medical attack. The other players gave a very poor exhibition.

The Lusitanians had to again take the field with a man short. From the commencement of the game the Medicals took up the aggressive, and hemmed the Lusitanians in their own half for the whole sixty minutes' play. Within the first few seconds Hakim had only the goal to beat but put over the cross-bar. Athaide saved a hard shot from Sweeney. Doyle captured and smashed the leather into the net. Doyle received a pass from Baluch and added another goal for his side. Hakim scored a third goal within the next few seconds. From the kick-off Thyer and Hakim worked the ball down on the left and the latter player gave to Doyle who shot weakly. From the return to Baluch received and scored before Athaide could recover.

Medicals ..... 4 goals.
Lusitanians ..... Nil

The second half was a repetition of the first moiety and the Medicals added another five goals to their score. Hildreth moved up into the forward line and was rather unfortunate in not scoring on two or three occasions. Athaide was kept busy in goal and he managed to save several hot shots. A bout of heading took place in front of the Lusitanians goal, till Hakim scored. Two more goals followed in quick succession, through Hakim and Hildreth. Before the call of time the Medicals increased their score by two goals, Hildreth, and Baluch being the scores.

The game ended:

Medicals ..... 9 goals.
Lusitanians ..... Nil.

Medicals:—Goal, Hildreth; backs, Khan and Braganza; half-backs, Wylde, Sweeney and Sheikh; forwards, Thyer, Hakim, Wadia, Doyle and Baluch.

Lusitanians:—Goal, Athaide; backs, Martin and Dominic; half-backs, Newman, Pais, and D'Mello; forwards, Vincent, E. Faria, J. Faria and Doss.

RESULTS UP-TO-DATE.

Teams.	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
Medicals	6	5	0	1	19	3	11
R. G. A.	5	4	0	1	17	2	9
6th Devons	6	2	2	2	11	9	6
Y. M. C. A.	5	2	1	2	5	7	6
Bombay Gymkhana	4	2	1	1	14	5	5
Inst. Luso-Indiano	6	1	4	1	2	7	3
Bengal United	5	0	4	1	4	14	1
Lusitanians ...	5	0	4	1	1	26	1

TO-DAY'S GAME.

R. G. A. v. 6th Devons.

A POINT IN EXCISE LAW.

POSSESSION OF LIQUORS UNDER PROOF STRENGTH.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Aug. 13.

An interesting point in Excise law has been raised at Gurdaspur, where a man was convicted by the Magistrate for being in possession of liquor manufactured at Shajahanpur of 12 degrees under proof strength, whereas the rules permit the vend of bottled liquor from 40 to 20 degrees under proof only.

The Session Judge acquitted the man on appeal on the ground that, although the distillery was forbidden to sell liquor to contractors over 20 degrees under proof, yet there are no rules forbidding the possession of such liquor as was held by the appellant. A reference is now being made to the Financial Commissioner who framed the rules.

CHARGE OF PERSONATING PLAGUE OFFICIALS.

MILITARY PENSIONER AND HIS SON IN TROUBLE.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Aug. 13.

A Gurudaspur correspondent wires:—Dula Singh, a military pensioner and formerly a compounder in a plague dispensary, and Kesar Singh, his son, have been sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment and one year's imprisonment respectively, for false personation. The pair used to tour the countryside, representing themselves as plague officials, making sanitary inspections and recording their observations in portentous notebooks, when they were well entertained and fees in abundance paid.

They have appealed against their conviction.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, August, 14, 1915.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN INDIA

Much has been said and written about the state of female education in India. And yet no part of the Indian educational movement has caused greater disappointment than the slow progress of education among the girls and women of this country. And this is the more surprising when it is remembered that in this matter the desires of the best representatives of the ruling Power have always coincided with the aspirations of the people. Thus no act of the East India Company deserves more the gratitude of Indians now living than the Dispatch of 1854 known as "The Educational Charter of India" to which we owe the foundation of the Indian universities, the introduction of the scheme of grants-in-aid and a mandate for the extension of female education. It is of special interest to recall that the draft was penned by John Stuart Mill who, with other friends of education in India, inspired the idea. The mandate, however, proceeds from the Court of Directors, who through Sir Charles Wood, the then President of the Board of Control, acknowledged their duty towards the people of India in a welcome spirit: "Among many subjects of importance, none can have a stronger claim to our attention than that of education." And proceeding to the question of girls' education they added,

> The importance of female education in India cannot be overrated; and we have observed with pleasure the evidence which is now afforded of an increased desire on the part of many of the natives of India to give a good education to their daughters. By this means a far greater proportional impulse is imparted to the educational and moral tone of the people than by the education of men. . . . . Our Governor-General in India has declared, in a communication to the Government of Bengal, that the Government ought to give to female education in India its frank and cordial support; in this we heartily concur.

Thus, in 1854, was acknowledged what to-day it is not necessary to emphasize, that the education of girls was vital to social progress in India. In 1892 a memorial was presented to the Secretary of State, supported by such distinguished names as the Marquis of Ripon, Miss Florence Nightingale, Mrs. Fawcett, Prof. Max Muller, Sir William Hunter, and Sir Richard Temple, and on that occasion regret was expressed that, though thirty-eight years had passed since the Dispatch of 1854, very little had been spent by Government on female education in India, and that, although provision had been made for the secondary and collegiate education of boys, comparatively little had been done for the higher education of girls.

Since that memorial was presented a further period of twenty-two years have elapsed, and the state of female education cannot be better expressed than in the melancholy admission of the Government of India in their Resolution dated the 21st February, 1913, that "the education of girls remains to be organised." During all these years some efforts, indeed, have been made by the Government in this cause, but these have not been of a character which would show that the Government have been adequately alive to their responsibility. A few bare facts are enough to prove this. The fact that the percentage of pupils to the girl population of school going age is only 5.1 is in itself deplorable. Nor is it possible to reconcile oneself to the allotment to girls' education of only one-tenth of the public funds directly spent on education in India, even if the latter expenditure be considered satisfactory. Again, it is impossible to accept the plea of difficulties,—headed by the caste system and the purdah,—to be surmounted. For, as Mr. Yusuf Ali has shown, the Indian Christians are not hampered by either caste or purdah; and yet in the United Provinces the Indian Christian girls in Anglo-Vernacular secondary schools number only 2,668 out of the female Indian Christian population of 77,131. In this connection, the non-official effort hitherto made cannot indeed be ignored. The Christian missions, the Brahmos and the Arya Samajists, are trying to solve the problem in their own different ways. In our own Presidency, the example of the Parsi community has done much to foster the movement. Among the Mahomedans, endeavours are being made to face the problem of reconciling the claims of the best education with those of the "purdah." But all these efforts are more or less spasmodic and limited in their aims; and if the education of girls is to make real and satisfactory progress, they require to be focussed and co-ordinated and a strongly organised movement is necessary to bring the subject to the notice of the Government and the people at large. It is, therefore, gratifying that the Indians resident in England and many English friends of education in India have prepared a memorial to be presented to the Secretary of State for India asking for the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry which would report upon the best methods of procedure. The effort on behalf of the education of Indian girls was inspired by Sir William Wedderburn and grew out of his article in the "New Statesman" advocating an entente between British and Indian women,—an entente which could not be better fostered than by their co-operation in such a cause as the education of Indian girls. The memorial rightly begins by asking what, (if any), steps have been taken towards the organisation of female education since the Resolution of 1913 was published, and it expresses the conviction of the signatories that no such steps will be effective without the assistance and co-operation of Indian women interested in the subject. After expressing their disappointment, which is universally felt in India, at the present insignificant number of girls under instruction in proportion to the general population, they appropriately add:

> They feel, from a comparison of figures for the more advanced Feudatory States, that better results are possible even under present conditions, if the control of girls' education was more in Indian hands. For they find that, while in British India only 3,910 girls were under instruction in 1913 for every million of the general population (male and female), the proportion in Mysore was 5,600, in Travancore it was 18,637, in Cochin it was nearly 20,000 (in 1912), and in Baroda it was as high as 35,500 (in 1912). The enormous disparity of 1 to 5 in the number of girls and of boys under instruction, constituting as it does a grave danger to the social well-being of the people, cannot be lost sight of.

And the memorialists have not been too early in urging that it imposes a serious obstacle to the well-balanced development of intellectual and political progress. Another drawback to this progress lies in the fact that the functions of directing and inspecting the education of girls are almost wholly exercised by a European or Anglo-Indian agency. This, as the memorial rightly points out, constitutes, (except where the highest types are selected with the definite object of training Indian women to fill their places,) an obvious barrier to the promotion of a movement so intimately connected with home-life as the education of girls, and the realization of the best possible value for the funds spent on it. The scarcity of Indian women candidates may be admitted, but the matter is of such vital importance that it cannot be too much pressed upon the attention of Government to provide liberal scholarships and every other facility for the training of Indian women as teachers and inspectresses. For no non-Indian, however qualified in other ways, can be expected permanently and adequately to meet the needs, spiritual, intellectual and moral of Indian girls.

The memorialists conclude by expressing their lively satisfaction at the appointment of an Indian as the Member for Education, and, regarding this as a peculiarly fitting opportunity, urge that his hands should be strengthened by a thorough examination of the question of education of girls through a representative Committee consisting mainly of Indians, together with ladies connected with, or interested in, education, in England, and, wherever possible, Indian ladies intimately in touch with the conditions under which Indian girls are brought up. We trust that no efforts will be spared by Indians in India to secure that the demand of these friends of the education of Indian girls,—who include besides Sir W. Wedderburn and many distinguished Indians, Lady Muir Mackenzie, Sir Herbert Roberts, M.P., Mrs. Villiers Stuart, Dr. John Pollen, C.I.E.,—for a Committee of Enquiry is fortwith accepted by the Secretary of State.

Notes of the Day.

The Government and Alien Enemies.

The communiqué regarding the action to be taken in regard to Alien enemies leaves us in some doubt as to the extent of what is going to be done. We think that the statement is satisfactory as to what has already been done, especially in regard to missionaries. We do not think the Government are to be blamed for not having gone further than they did in the beginning. We say this, although our own view has always been that no alien enemies in India should have been allowed to be at large. But public opinion, as represented by the press, early in the war was in favour of lenient treatment and the Government are not to be blamed for having followed it. The communiqué very appropriately quotes in this connection, the statement made by the Under-Secretary of State last August that his Majesty's Government were confident that sympathetic consideration would be extended to German and Austrian missionaries who were engaged in purely religious work. It is amusing to recall that this statement was forced from the Government by the pressure brought to bear by those who have since been abusing the Government for their lenient treatment of missionaries.

A Wise Decision.

However, in the early days, we were all inclined to be generous. We had not then discovered the iniquity of the German. The point is that there is now a general feeling that we do not want alien enemies, missionaries or laymen, to be at large. The Government communiqué recognises the altered circumstances, due to the methods of savagery adopted by Germany, the attitude of Germans and Austrians towards the British Administration in India, the prolongation of the war and the strain of excercising supervision over the alien enemies who are still allowed to be at large. The decision to repatriate all German and Austrian women and children and men of non-military age, not already interned, will be widely welcomed, as also the decision taken on June 15th to cease all subsidies to German and Austrian missions from public funds. But it is not clear whether anything, or what, is going to be done regarding those alien enemies of military age, of whom there are a number, both clerical and lay, who have not yet been interned. We trust that they are now to be interned.

The Eastern Theatre.

The reassuring statement issued by the General Staff in Petrograd is fully justified by the circumstances. The exhaustion of the enemy's offensive is clear, though it need not be assumed, of course, that it is permanent. But there has been an absolute failure to cut off, outflank or envelop any single portion of the Russian armies, and the retirement to the new positions has been conducted without interference while covering forces have engaged the enemy throughout inflicting heavy losses; and, as the communiqué points out, nothing could be more significant than the distances which separate the German armies, leaving the Russians ample freedom for manoeuvring. Well may the German papers say that in the occupation of Warsaw only the first of many difficulties was overcome. While Warsaw was the objective the German strategical task was simple compared to that which now lays before them, when with armies mutilated and impoverished by an exhausting campaign and inadequately reinforced by second-class troops, they have to seek over an enormously enlarged front for contact with the opposing armies which have so perpetually eluded them.

The Kaiser's Boast.

It is possible now to read some meaning into the Kaiser's daring boast that the war would be over in October. It was uttered just after the great Council of War in Berlin at which this last great move on the Eastern Front was decided upon. Not only was Warsaw to be taken but the Russians were to meet with overwhelming disaster, and this was to be followed by a fresh great offensive in the West, and at this point the Kaiser would declare his peace terms, and, of course, they would be accepted. Unfortunately the Grand Duke's strategy has spoilt the scheme. Warsaw is taken but the Russians are not defeated and the Germans have suffered beyond all expectation. The Russians are still waiting to be crushed and not a man can be spared for the West. The future, in fact, is so hopeless that the offer of peace to Russia and the launching of a campaign for peace in the neutral press has had to be hurried on before the proper time, and under circumstances not so propitious as was anticipated.

Hopeful Signs.

In the meantime the signs for the Allies are becoming more and more hopeful. The success of recent operations at the Dardanelles has evidently created a feeling of optimism in London, which is reflected in the improvement of Russian stock on the Stock Exchange, notably Russian oils, from the Black Sea. The difficulties of the Germans in the East may also help to account for the remarkable drop in the rate of Russian Exchange, though we need not attach much importance to the suggestion that the Grand Duke has a surprise in store, unless the Russian armies have received much larger supplies of munitions than could have been expected. Mr. Lloyd George has made the gratifying statement that the shell output was fifty times greater in July than in September, that it will be a hundred times greater in August and will continue to increase surprisingly. At present we do not know of course, how the increasing supply of munitions is distributed and how far it is being accumulated for the big offensive in the West. But it is clear that the West can afford to wait, as in that region there is the least prospect of a German offensive proving successful. It is the Eastern front and the Dardanelles that require to be supplied first.

The Discovery of Another Asoka Edict.

In view of the annual Report of the Director of Archaeology, the account of the discovery of another Edict of the Emperor Asoka in the Hyderabad territory will be of great interest. Southern India was, of course, part of his great Empire and it already contains two Edicts of his at Dhauli and Jagada on the East Coast, and a third at Siddhapurt in Mysore State. The Edict now discovered is in Hyderabad State, not far from Hutti mine, and in an insignificant little place in the midst of gold-bearing rocks. The Edict appears to be situated in a position which makes it the centre of the Southern provinces of Asoka's dominions, and as such it will assist in fixing in a more certain manner the extent of Asoka's Empire towards the South. The discovery was made quite accidentally by one of a party, engaged in prospecting for gold, noticing what looked like letters of an archaic type on a cavernous rock. Fortunately he resolved to test his surmise and for this purpose he took some tracings of the lettering and sent them to the officiating Government Epigraphist for India, Rao Saheb H. Krishna Shastri, who, having discerned at once the true value of the find, obtained the permission of the Madras and Hyderabad Governments to proceed to the spot. He arrived there a few days ago and he has found reason to confirm his first impression in that the inscription is a genuine one. It is needless to add that this discovery will be of great assistance in marking an important advance in the study of Buddhist history and antiquities and will throw further light into the history and policy of Asoka himself. The report on it, which Rao Sahed Krishna Shastri is about to present to the Madras Government, will, therefore, be anxiously awaited.

Nagpanchami.

To-morrow, persons new to Bombay, might find some unusual sights, should they happen to pass through some of the crowded Indian quarters of the city. They will probably come across individuals of the Gypsy type with snakes,—live reptiles,—entwined round their arms or necks or kept in boxes, and curious and pious-looking Hindu men and women making offerings of milk and doing obeisance to these wriggling creatures. To-morrow is the special day of serpent worship among Hindus, known by the name of "Nag Panchami,"—"nag" meaning a "serpent" and "Panchami," the fifth day (of the bright fortnight of the Hindu lunar month of Shravan). Almost throughout India, Hindus are in the habit of feeding serpents on this day of the year, the motive underlying the practice being stated to be freedom from bites. Not only are live reptiles thus fed during the day, but snake-figures carved on stone and metal are also the objects of veneration, the "offerings" made to the snake-deity being generally milk, a solution of white jade in water, turmeric paste, popped rice, white and yellow flowers and so on. Women generally take the larger share in this practice in Hindu households.

The Origin.

The actual origin of serpent-worship in India is lost in the mists of antiquity, for the practice has prevailed among Hindus from the earliest Vedic times. The Atharva Vedu is full of invocations seeking to propitiate snake influences, as well as imprecations for their destruction. The whole mythology of Hindus, Vedic, Epic, as well as latter-day Puranic, is redolent of it. Indeed, the chief snake deity,—Maha-Shesha,—the Great Serpent with seven heads, is conceived as the Endless Time-spirit, on whose coils rests the spirit of the supreme Godhead Vishnu. Another conception makes the snake a monster of the deep, who haunted the banks of the Jumna, scaring its cowherd population. This serpent-monster, known as Kaliya, was subdued by Krishna, by pressing his head, in the manner of Hercules. Nagpanchami was the day of this episode and hence its celebration as a day of deliverance from the snake pest.

Official and Personal.

Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur, C.I.E., the well-known Tibetan explorer halted at Rangoon for two days on his way to Japan. On Thursday he was entertained at an evening party at the Bengal Social Club.

DEVELOPMENT OF RAILWAYS IN MYSORE.

CONFERENCE AT BANGALORE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
MADRAS, Aug. 13.

During the sojourn at Bangalore, of Mr. Anderson, Member of the Railway Board, a conference was held when Sir Hugh Daly and Sir Visvesvarayra were present. The development of railways in Mysore with special reference to linking Mysore to a port on the West Coast was discussed at some length. At present most of the products of Mysore have to be taken through long distances to Mangalore for shipment to England and France. But the Mangalore port does not work throughout the year and has seasons of its own. Malgai or Cochin may be tried.

The question of connecting Erode with Nanjangud via Sathyamangolam is an urgent necessity. It is learnt that estimates of the plan have been called for. The matter will engage the active consideration of the Government at no distant date. The Erode-Nanjangud line has direct bearing on the Kannambade Project. Matters of railway management also engaged the attention of the Conference.

KARACHI'S NEW ELECTRIC SUPPLY SCHEME.

STEADY AND SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
KARACHI, Aug. 13.

Karachi's new electric lighting and power scheme makes steady and satisfactory progress and is favourably entertained by all classes of the local community. Prominent Calcutta and Bombay engineering and electrical firms have established new branches here. The supply of cheap electric power for industrial purposes, particularly in a seaport of temperate climate nearest the Eastern and Home Markets, should have potential results later on by attracting overseas enterprise and capital.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

PROGRESS IN GALLIPOLI.

TURKS DEPRESSED.

GERMANS' NEW BARBARITY.

RUSSIANS UNHAMPERED.

General Sir Ian Hamilton reports severe fighting mainly in the Anzac zone. The area held by the Anzacs has been nearly trebled. The troops inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. The French battleship St. Louis has put out of action five out of the six guns of the Asiatic batteries.

The return of the Turkish Heir-Apparent from the Dardanelles synchronises with an even deeper wave of depression in Constantinople.

British submarines operating at the entrance to the Sea of Marmora accounted for the battleship Barborossa, the gunboat Berkistavet and an empty transport.

The Russian General Staff has issued a reassuring notice pointing out the unlikelihood of enemy movement towards Petrograd which is strongly defended by military means and also naturally. It is added that the Russians maintain complete freedom for manoeuvring and the Germans are exhausted.

It is stated that 1,000 American aeroplanes, officered by Americans and subscribed for by Americans, are to be presented to the French Army.

An officer who was present at the German attack with fire at Hooge vividly describs how bravely the British soldiers faced this new barbarity.

The Crown Prince's army in Argonne delivered further attacks at Maria Therese and La Fonlaine aux Charmes, all of which were completely repulsed.

From details which have become available of the destruction of the Zeppelin, a British aeroplanist seriously damaged her and then French avaitors from Dunkirk gave her the *coup de grace*.

The auxiliary cruiser India engaged on patrol duty in the North Sea on August 8th, was torpedoed and sunk. Twenty-two officers and 119 men were saved.

The Greek Parliament will meet on Monday.

GROUSE SHOOTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Grouse shooting has opened.

Birds are plentiful and heavy bags will be sent to war hospitals.

Convalescent officers have been invited to the moors.

Many moors have not been let and shooting will be done by gamekeepers for war and charitable purposes.

CONSTANTINOPLE DEPRESSED.

ALLIES FORGING AHEAD IN GALLIPOLI.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN GALLIPOLI.

GROUND GAINED IN ANZAC ZONE.

COLONIALS' GALLANTRY AND DASH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 11.

General Sir Ian Hamilton reports tonight that severe fighting continued yesterday in Gallipoli, mainly in the Anzac zone and the zone to the north.

He says that the positions occupied have slightly varied in places but the general result is that the area held by the Anzac has been nearly trebled owing chiefly to the gallantry and dash of the Anzac Corps while northward no further progress has yet been made.

Sir Ian Hamilton concludes by saying that the troops inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

The French battleship Saint Louis has reported that she has put out of action five out of the six guns of the Asiatic batteries.

DEPRESSION IN STAMBOUL.

PEOPLE TIRED OF WAR.

SOFIA, Aug. 11.

The return of the Turkish Heir-Apparent from the Dardanelles synchronises with an even deeper wave of depression in Constanintople.

There are persistent reports regarding the seriousness of the splits between the Germans and the Turks and it is stated that General Liman von Sanders has become demented.

Neutrals have overheard Germans declaring that the Turks could not resist much longer in Gallipoli.

It is further confirmed that apart from the Young Turk leaders the people are tired of the war.

The Russians on Saturday sank a German steamer and three Turkish steamers laden with coal in the Black Sea.

ACTIVITY OF BRITISH SUBMARINES.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The Vice-Admiral in the Dardanelles reports that one of the British submarines operating in these waters sank on August 8th, at the entrance to the Sea of Marmora, the battleship Barbarassa. The gunboat Berkisatvet and an empty transport were also torpedoed in the Dardanelles by one of the British submarines.

SHEEPSKIN COATS FOR NEW ZEALAND TROOPS.

WELLINGTON, Aug. 12.

The Imperial Government is ordering sheepskin coats for the troops in France.

The New Zealand troops in Gallipoli will be provided with winter coats of tanned sheepskin.

MEETING OF GREEK PARLIAMENT.

M. VENIZELOS' RETURN TO ATHENS.

ATHENS, Aug. 12.

It is officially announced that Parliament will meet on Monday.

M. Venizelos returned to the capital today.

AMERICANS' GIFT TO FRENCH ARMY.

1,000 AEROPLANES OFFICERED BY AMERICANS.

LONDON, Aug. 12

The "New York World" states that a thousand American aeroplanes, officered by American aviators and subscribed for by Americans, are to be presented to the French Army.

DEATH OF A ROYAL ACADEMICIAN.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The death of the Royal Academician Frank Bramley is announced.

DACOITIES AT CHITTALDRUG.

MANY ARRESTS MADE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BANALORE, Aug. 13.

With reference to the recent dacoities reported from Chittaldrug town, it is understood that brisk investigations have resulted already in the capture of many of the gang, some with property. Before long the rest of the gang, it is hoped, will be traced.

GERMAN TACTICS IN THE EAST.

EXHAUSTION OF THE ENEMY.

A REASSURING STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 12.

The General Staff has issued a reassuring notice pointing out the unlikelihood of enemy movement towards Petrograd which is strongly defended by military means and also naturally.

The Russian successes in the vicinity of Riga, Kovno and Vilkomir have greatly assisted the orderly retirement.

That the Russians have been unhampered and the Germans are exhausted is shown by the great distances between the three main German armies.

Ninety miles separate General Gallwitz's right wing on the lower Narew from the Archduke Joseph's left on the bank of the Vieenerz and there are a hundred and fifty miles between General Gallwitz's left at Lomza and General Mackensen at Vlodava.

The Russians thus maintain complete freedom for manoeuvring.

A great portion of the best German troops under General Mackensen have been permanently disqualified and whole units are non-existent. Hence the peace talk is reassuring.

The Government notice that Petrograd is not endangered is due to the discussion in newspapers arising from the fresh enemy offensive towards the interior of Russia contrary to the assumption that they would promptly throw their forces on the Western Front.

The enemy apparently supported by huge new levies are waiting to accomplish the envelopment of the Russians retiring from the Vistula but they are endeavouring to storm Kovno and simultaneouly advancing on an extended front between the Niemen and the Dwina northward towards Riga, eastward towards Dvinsk and southward towards Vilna.

The official reassurance points out that the Pskov province is honeycombed with marshes affording a powerful tactical and strategic line.

EVACUATION OF DVINSK.

PETROGRAD, Aug 12.

Civilians are evacuating Dvinsk and Government institutions are preparing to leave.

MYSTERIOUS FIRES IN WARSAW.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The correspondent in Warsaw of a Budapest paper states that there have been mysterious fires and explosions nightly since the German occupation.

Fifteen townspeople were killed and two hundred wounded in the fighting between the Russians and the Germans in the suburbs of Praga after the evacution.

RUSSIAN STOCKS BRIGHTER.

FALL IN EXCHANGE RATE.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The Russian stocks had unexpected brightness and prominence to-night.

This is attributed to the favourable position in the Dardanelles or to a surprise by the Grand Duke Nicholas.

The former is more likely as the Black Sea Oils were the feature.

Also the Russian exchange rate dropped from 144 to 136.

RUSSIAN MUNITIONS ENQUIRY.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 12.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Duma, a Commission of Inquiry has been appointed to investigate the charges made by Mr. Sukhomlinoff, ex-Minister of War, and others in connection with the shortage of munitions.

SEPARATE PEACE PROPOSAL.

GERMANY'S TERMS TO RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 12.

The "Novoe Vremya" says that Germany proposed to Russia as the conditions of a separate peace Galicia and the Dardanelles with a guarantee of the integrity of frontiers, Germany taking Egypt as compensation to Turkey for the Dardanelles.

KING GEORGE'S GIFT TO FRENCH FARMERS.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The King has given sixty rams for the use of French farmers in the devastated districts.

The Duke of Richmond and others have also given rams.

GERMAN DEVILRY AT HOOGE.

HORRORS OF THE ATTACK WITH FIRE.

"AN OCEAN OF BURNING WHISKY."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

LONDON, Aug. 12.

An officer who was present at the attack with fire at Hooge vividly describes German devilry.

Everything for yards seemed wreathed in flames, he says, and we were so thirsty that we could have drunk the sea dry.

Then we realised the horror of the situation owing to the cries of the wounded lying in flames.

One company insisted on going back to the relief of their stricken comrades, charged right through the flames and cut the Germans up badly.

The ground had the appearance of an ocean of burning whisky.

The men kept moving in the flames in the work of rescue and were scorched at every turn.

The wounded presented the saddest sight imaginable.

Some were blistered from head to foot and a poor chap as black as cinder pleaded hard to be killed.

The public should know how bravely the British faced this new barbarity.

ANOTHER CROWN-PRINCE FAILURE.

FURTHER ATTACKS REPULSED.

PARIS, Aug. 12.

The Crown Prince's army in Argonne delivered further attacks last night at Marie Therese and La Fontaine aux Charmes, all of which were completely repulsed.

Lively fighting is proceeding in Bois le Pretre, and the enemy has made an abortive attack in the Vosges.

MUNITIONS FACTORIES.

[WORKMEN'S SACRIFICES.]

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The Minister of Munitions announces to-night that there are already 345 controlled establishments whose profits are limited and the surplus is going to the Exchequer.

Thus the sacrifices the workmen have made for the nation and the combined efforts of the employers and employed are devoted to providing ample munitions for the Army enabling them to defeat the enemy.

COTTON CONTRABAND QUESTION.

THE QUEEN'S HALL MEETING.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The cotton meeting at the Queen's Hall, yesterday evening, was fully representative of commercial and scientific worlds.

The principal speakers were Sir Charles Macara and Sir William Ramsay.

Both reiterated the well-known arguments in favour of declaring cotton contraband and both expressed themselves as convinced that the war would long have been over if the importation of cotton into Germany had been stopped at the very beginning.

BRITISH SEAMEN'S UNCEASING WATCH.

NAVAL EXPERTS ON THE METEOR'S FATE.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The naval experts point out that the Meteor, which was a Hamburg-America liner previously, has figured in reports as interfering with Neutrals.

On one occasion she was attended by aircraft but she and other raiders have hitherto not ventured far from their port.

The retribution of the Meteor's temerity strikingly demonstrates the unceasing watch of the British cruisers.

AUXILIARY CRUISER TORPEDOED IN NORTH SEA.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The Admiralty announces that the auxiliary cruiser India engaged on patrol duty in the North Sea on August 8th, was torpedoed and sunk. Twenty-two officers and 119 men were saved.

LATER.

The commander of the India, W. G. A. Kennedy, has been saved.

DESTRUCTION OF THE ZEPPELIN.

HOWIT WAS EFFECTED.

SMART WORK BY ALLIED AEROPLANES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Some details are now available of the destruction by Allied aviators yesterday of a Zeppelin of great size near Ostend.

A British aeroplanist had engaged the airship, seriously damaging her, and then French aviators from Dunkirk gave her the *coup de grace*.

Another account from Belgium says the Germans in Ostend on Tuesday morning noticed a Zeppelin out at sea apparently in difficulties, and rushed a steamer out to her assistance. The Zeppelin, however, crashed into the sea off the harbour.

A tug managed to attach a hawser and berthed the Zeppelin in the harbour, where, however, it was impossible to hide it from the pursuing Allied aeroplanes.

Shortly after they had dropped some bombs a loud explosion was heard and a tremendous cloud of smoke rose in the air. Many soldiers were injured.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The following casualties are announced.—

KILLED.

Captain L. E. Jones, Yorkshire.
Lieutenant S. Long-Innes, Lancasters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant H. A. Crookham, Cambridgeshires.

DIED.

Colonel W. L. Davidson, Artillery.
Captain A. G. Rollason, Worcesters.
Second Lieut. F. Wells, Sherwoods.

WOUNDED.

Captain D. Paige, Artillery.
Captain A. C. Walker, West Yorkshires.
Lieut. G. Crompton, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. A. D. Chater, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. R. F. Murray, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. K. Aynsley, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut. J. Ellis, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. R. S. Gilmore, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. F. H. Jibens, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. C. E. Thompson, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. W. Young, Rifle Brigade.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

Lieut. C. H. Anderson, Highland Light Infantry.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. J. Parker, Royal Lancasters.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

KILLED.

Colonel Neville Manders, Medicals.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

The 187th list of casualties from France and Belgium reports:—

WOUNDED.

Subadar Sett Thapa, 1/4th Gurkhas. Among others reported killed 2, died of disease 4 and wounded 11.

The 43rd list of casualties from the Mediterranean Force reports:—

WOUNDED.

Captain E. C. Harington 26th Mountain Battery.

Besides Capt. Harigton the report gives 41 wounded.

GENERAL PLUMER.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Lieutenant-General Sir H. C. O. Plumer has been gazetted a temporary general.

BURIAL AT BADOE.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 13.

Three of the India's sailors were killed when the vessel was torpedoed. They have been buried at Badoe.

An impressive service was held in the town chapel where the Glee Society sang.

The coffins were covered with flowers and there was the Norwegian naval guard at the cemetery. Flags were at half mast throughout Badoe.

It appears that eighty of the India's crew landed in two of their own boats. Eleven died from exposure after landing.

TURKISH ROUT IN MESOPOTAMIA

GENERAL NIXON'S DISPATCH.

TRIBUTE TO TROOPS' GALLANTRY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, August 13.

The Governor-General-in-Council has much pleasure in directing the publication of the following despatch from General Sir John E. Nixon, K.C.B., Commanding the Indian Expeditionary Force "D" describing the operations in the vicinity of Shaiba from the 12th to the 14th April, 1915.

The Governor-General-in-Council concurs in the opinion expressed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief regarding the conduct of the troops engaged in the operations and the manner in which the latter were carried out. His Excellency-in-Council also shares the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief that the manner in which the attack on the 14th April, 1915, was executed reflects the greatest credit on Major-General C. J. Melliss, V.C., C.B., and on the troops engaged in Basrah.

6 h May, 1915.

From General Sir John Eccles Nixon, K.C.B., Commanding Force "D" to the Chief of the General Staff, Simla:—

Sir,—I have the honour to forward for the information of the Government of India the accompanying dispatches from Major-General C. I. Fry regarding the fighting at Shaiba on the 12th April and from Major-General C. J. Melliss, V.C., C.B., regarding the action at Shaiba on the 13th, followed by the defeat of the Turkish Forces on the 14th at the battle of Barjisiyah.

The Shaiba garrison on the 11th April, 1915, consisted of the troops named below, the whole under the command of Major-General Fry: 6th Division, 16th Brigade, Brigadier-General W. S. Delamain, C.B., D.S.O.; 2nd Dorset Regiment, 104th Wellesley's Rifles, 117th Mahrattas, 18th Brigade, Major-General C. I. Fry; 2nd Norfolk Regiment, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, 120th Rajputana Infantry, 48th Pioneers, 63rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery (less 1 gun), 10th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, 76th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, 23rd Mountain Battery, 17th Company, Sappers and Miners, 22nd Company, Sappers and Miners, No. 34 Divisional Signal Company, Cavalry Brigade, Brigadier-General H. Kennedy; S. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, 7th Lancers, 16th Cavalry and 33rd Cavalry. The defensive perimeter in which this force was camped, extended over 3½ miles during the flood season from February to June the water varying in depth from one to four feet lies between Busrah and the further shore and two methods of approach are in use across this bocon, one by wading acro s 6 miles and landing near old Basrah whence the troops and convoys have to march another four miles to reach Shaiba; the other by using the native boat known as "bellum" which is punted by two men and carries 8 to 10 armed men or their equivalent in stores and ammunition. This latter line of approach passes through nearly eight miles of water and is traversed transversely by a creek too deep to wade.

MOVEMENT TO SHAIBA.

I took over command of the force on the 9th April at Busrah from Lt.-General Sir A. A. Barret, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., who was granted leave on the 10th by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief owing to ill-health. The same morning about daybreak a party of horsemen reconnoitred close to Shaiba but retired before our cavalry. On the 11th it was reported that the enemy's cavalry had occupied Barisiyah wood and that some 4,000 infantry were moving into Shwebda. Later in the day Major-General Fry who succeeded to the command of the 6th Division, reported that he considered them to be the advanced guard of the enemy's main forces and that a serious engagement was probable within the next day or two. I ordered the 30th Brigade reinforced by the 30.h Mountain Battery under the command of Major-General Melliss, V.C., C.B., to move to Shaiba the following morning and since he as senior officer would command all the forces there, I placed at his disposal the Staff of the 6th Division and ordered them to proceed to Shaiba.

At about 7-30 a.m. on the 12th, General Fry reported that he was attacked from the south in force and at 11-20 a.m that he was confident of being able to resist all attacks but was unable to prevent the occupation of old Basrah by the enemy.

CROSSING THE LAGOON.

Meanwhile General Melliss' Brigade having marched from Makina Masus commenced its crossing about 9 a.m. The water was high and the enemy disclosed guns and infantry near old Basrah. At about 10 a.m. General Fry sent word to say that the enemy were in between Shabjnd and old Basrah and that he could not spare more than two battalions to cooperate with General Melliss' Brigade. Owing to distance I was unable to cover with guns, the crossing of General Melliss' Brigade and moreover as he could make no use in water of the mountain battery which accompanied him, I ordered him to return after he had accomplished about one third of the journey and to cross by "Bellums" by the second route. The boatmen refused to assist and only about 80 "Bellums" were available. I therefore ordered the men of the 20th Punjabis who readily came forward to punt them. By about 4 p.m. General Melliss accompanied by the Staff of the 6th Division and most of the 24th Punjabis started and got successfully across to Shaiba that evening by about 10-30 p.m. During the return journey these "Bellums" were attacked by the

(Continued on page 13.)

TURKISH ROUT IN MESOPOTAMIA

(*Continued from page* 9.)

enemy in some force. These were the only reinforcements which I found it possible to send by the evening of the 14th. The enemy in "Bellums" were in considerable force in the lagoon on the route taken on the 13th and it was therefore necessary to organise better protection for the next day in the shape of a special guard with mountain guns placed on "Bellums." This convoy got across on the 14th with guns and ammunition and the remainder of the 24th Punjabis, and the arrangements made would have allowed this convoy to be continued daily.

THE BLOCKADE FLOTILLA.

The actions themselves are described by the Commanders and I will now pass on to the part played by the Euphrates Blockade Flotilla consisting of armed launches, small steamers, and gun barges on which were mounted two 4.7, one 12pr. and three 3 pr. naval guns, one 5 B. L. and one 18 pr gun.

This flotilla, under the Command of Lt. Col. R. F. Molesworth, R.G.A., was enabled to do good service aided as it was by the valuable assistance of Lt. A. G. Seymore R.N., H.M.S. Espigel, and officers and men of the Royal Navy on this station. The fighting commenced round Shaiba on the 12th. This flotilla was operating off Makahailah intercepting supplies which were coming to the enemy across the water in "malailas" (country boats of four 20 to 80 tons burden). The officer commanding the blockade having observed the action of Barjisiniah early on the morning of the 15th and finding that many of the enemies were escaping in native crafts, at once gave chase and pursued them to Ratavi destroying eight and capturing four large "malailas." A heavy gale on the following day forced him to lie to. On the 17th he reached Chebashiah but found it entirely deserted. The enemy were seen retiring in scattered groupes across the desert and though he fired a few rounds at them they offered no target. It would appear from subsequent information that during their retreat the enemy was harassed and robbed by their former allies, the Arabs, and that they fled across the desert in wild confusion, scarcely, halting until they reached Kamsueh, a distance of close of 90 miles from the scene of their defeat, so thoroughly disorganised were they.

It is now known that Suleiman (?) asked the Turkish Commander who shot himself at Nakbailan, after assembling his officers and denouncing the faithlessness of the Arabs.

A large quantity of ammunition, both guns and rifles, was captured upon the battlefield at Barjisiyah and subsequently at Nakhailah. This was either brought in or destroyed on the spot.

THE TROOPS' GALLANTRY.

I cannot speak too highly of the steadiness, spirit, and pluck shown by the troops in these actions nor of the able manner in which they were handled by their commanders. In the battle of Barjisiyah our troops had to attack over open ground a superior force of the enemy skilfully entrenched and concealed on a front of over three miles. The Turkish troops showed themselves well-trained and exhibited tenacity and courage while their musketry and machine-gun fire were remarkably effective. In driving such an enemy from his position by a bayonet charge after a steady advance in the force of a hot fire the British force performed a feat of which any troops might be proud.

The races from which the portion of the Southern Army engaged here are drawn, have shown in the stiffest fight which has fallen their lot for years, a steadfastness and gallantry worthy of all praise. The Mahrattas, the Dekhani Mahomedans, men from Rajputana, Gujars and Mers, have earned for themselves in these operations a proud reputation. They vied with their British comrades in this field,—the Royal Artillery, the Norfolks, the Dorsets,—in spirit and resolution and have added lustre to their former traditions.

Major-General Fry under whose orders the defences of Shaiba had been organised, made a very successful defence against the enemy's constant attacks for the first 24 hours during which the enemy suffered heavy losses and were everywhere repulsed.

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL MELLISS.

I would specially bring to notice the services of Major-General C. J. Melliss, V.C., C.B., who at once seized the opportunity of taking the offensive and after driving the enemy from the vicinity of Shaiba on the 13th April followed up this success the next day by attacking the Turkish forces in the strong position to which they had retired. The determination and skill with which he handled his troops on the 14th April, resulted in the complete defeat of the enemy after a very hard fought action and I fully endorse his recommendation that Barjisiyah be commemorated as a battle honour for the corps engaged.

I entirely agree with the recommendation made by Major-Generals Fry and Melliss in the despatches I am now forwarding and I will only add remarks with regard to the following officers:—Brigadier-General W. E. S. Defamin C.B., D. S. O.—This officer consistently distinguished himself in command of his Brigade throughout the campaign and has shown marked ability as a Commander.

Col. R. N. Campbell D. S. O. General Staff Officer, 6th Division.—He was senior officer to Major-General Melliss who speaks most warmly of the services he rendered throughout the operations of of the 13th and 14th April. I would also add that his thorough knowledge of the locality of the troops and of earlier operations has been of the greatest assistance to me.

Lieut.-Colonel E. S. Cleeve, Royal Field Artillery.—This Officer has shown himself an exceptionally able Artillery Commander who until disabled by a wound on the 14th April, handled his guns not only to the admiration of his own side but also to that of the Officer Commanding the opposing Artillery. That Turkish Officer when taken prisoner particularly requested that he might be presented to the officer who had directed the fire of the British guns as our Artillery fire, he said, had silenced the Turkish batteries in rapid succession in a way that he would not have considered possible.

In addition I wish to mention the following who prominently came to my notice and who were not under the orders of either Major-General Fry or Major-General Melliss:—

Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who in addition to the command of his own division ably commanded the local defence troops and also undertook the temporary organization of the communications and the base. His experience of river expeditions rendered him most valuable in arranging the despatch of troops and supplies across the lagoon between Basrah and Shaiba.

Lieut.-Colonel R. P. Molesworth, R.A., for some weeks commanded the Euphrates Blockade Flotilla, which with the aid of the Royal Navy often under extremely arduous and hazardous conditions did excellent service.

in stopping the enemy's supply and harassing his retreat Lt.-Col. Molesworth has shown enterprise and energy in these duties and also in reconnaissance work which has been most valuable.

Capt. C. A. Pagson, 17th Mahrattas, has done very valuable intelligence work in connection with the Euphrates blockade and showed much enterprise and daring. He has probably undergone more continuous hardships than any other individual in the force.

Lt. B. H. Dewing, Royal Enigneer.—On April 15th the Eupharates blockade guns drove two Mahaipas (large country cargo boats) into the reeds. Lieut. Dewing went after them and destroyed them with explosives.

Lieut. Commander A. G. Seymour, R. N. (H.M.S. Espiegle).—The guns and gun crews of the Royal Navy under this officer have contributed largely to the success of the Euphrates blockade, while his advice on naval matters and constant support were most valuable to the Officer Commanding.

Major(temporary Lieut.-Col.) L. H. Queripel, R.N.A., Deputy Director of Army Signals, Head Quarters, has shown energy and capability in meeting the sudden strain thrown on the signal service by the operations round Shaiba.

Captain F. Booth, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Company), Regiment, No. 34 Divisional Signal.—His zeal and unremitting supervision successfully disposed of the heavy traffic that was unceasing between 12th and 16th April.

2nd Lieut. K. McConville, King's Own (Liverpool Regiment) from the 12th to 16th April never left his station day or night doing very valuable work.

work.

No. 46 Sergeant A. Butcher, No. 34 Signal Company, between the 12th and 18th considerably helped the signallers in their work besides directing the traffic and supervising the repair of lines. His services were of the greatest use.

Jemadar No. 34, Divisional Signal Company, made two brave attempts on the 12th April to repair the Shaiba line but on both occasions was recalled by the General Officer Commanding the 38th Brigade. Between that date and the 16th supervised his station with unremitting zeal.

No. 370 Naik Sher Ali, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry, behaved with initiative and gallantry during the attack on a "Bellum" convoy on the night of the 12th and 13th April.

Col. P. Tehir, Indian Medical Service, Acting Deputy Director of Medical Services, materially assisted the operations by the ability and untiring energy which he displayed in the working of the important department over which he at the time was presiding.

Major H. A. Bransbury, Royal Army Medical Corps, commanded the sections of the No. 19, combined clearing hospital that carried out the evacuation of the wounded after Shaiba and attended himself to all cases (over 1,100 wounded including those of the enemy) as they arrived, displaying much initiative and resource.

4th Class Assistant Surgeon H. N. Murphy, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, attached to No. 19 combined clearing hospital, during the evacuation of the wounded from Shaiba worked with untiring energy and marked intelligence proving himself to be very capable and reliable.

Twelve others of the Medical Service I consider worthy of commendation.

Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Adamson, Royal Army Medical Corps (Commanding No. 3 British General Hospital up to 21st April.

Lieut.-Col. G. B. Irvine, Indian Medical Service (Commanding No. 9 Indian General Hospital).

Lieut.-Col. D. F. Collins, Royal Army Medical Corps (Commanding No. 3 A, British General Hospital after 21st April.

Lieut.-Col. F. F. Palmer, Royal Army Medical Corps (Surgical Specialist No. 3 A, British General Hospital).

Major H. R. Brown, Indian Medical Service (Commanding No. 19 combined clearing Hospital).

Capt. C. C. C. Shaw, Indian Medical Service (No. 19 combined clearing Hospital).

Capt. G. F. Graham, Indian Medical Service (Medical Officer, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry).

1st Class Assistant Surgeon W. H. Brown (Indian Subordinate Medical Department) in charge of the depot of medical stores.

In conclusion I cannot fail to mention the great assistance I received from Major General G. V. Kemball, C.B., D.S.O., the Major-General Staff, and Brigadier-General W. G. Hamilton, D.S.O., Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster-General to whom I am much indebted for their able support; also to Lieut.-Col. Sir P. Z. Cox, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., the Chief Political Officer.

DONATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF NAIR SOCIETY.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Aug. 13.

Two Malayalees gave property estimated at Rs. 20,000 to the Nair Service Society organized after the Servants of India to improve the position of Nairs in Society.

ENEMY SUBJECTS IN INDIA.

STATEMENT BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PERSONS OF NON-MILITARY AGE TO BE REPATRIATED.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

The following communiquè is issued:—

As some misapprehension appears to exist regarding the action taken by the Government of India since the outbreak of the war with Germany and Austria to control the movements of subjects of these nations in this country, the following statement is issued for general information:—

On the 4th August, 1914, the registration of all the Germans and Austrians at defended ports was ordered to be effected and on the 8th idem the registration of persons of these nationalities was made general throughout the country. At the same time all were placed under police surveillance and the extension of Sections of the Foreigners Act, 1864, was notified throughout British India, thus preventing these hostile foreigners from travelling without permission. On the 12th August the exemption enjoyed by the Germans and Austrians under the Arms Act, was cancelled and their disarmament was ordered. On the 20th August the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, was promulgated, which gave power to prohibit and regulate the entry, departure and residence of foreigners in British India, and on the 22nd idem these powers were delegated to the military authorities.

With reference to Germans aged not less than 20 or more than 39 and Austrians aged not less than 21 or more than 33, on the 7th October, when it was known that the military ages in Germany and Austria had been extended, these age-limits were put at 17 and 45 years in the case of Germans and 19 and 42 in the case of Austrians. As regards all other hostile foreigners of these nationalities Local Governments were similarly empowered with instructions to exercise such degree of control as circumstances might demand.

Written paroles vouched for by responsible British subjects, were allowed to be taken, though a free hand was reserved to resort to more drastic measures should that be required. The departure from British India of hostile foreigners of military age was prohibited and that of others restricted to certain ports and dates. In the case of those of military age the net result of these orders has been their removal, unless for special reasons exceptions were permitted, to the prisoners of war camp at Ahmednagar. The latest figures show 1,145 persons as there interned.

CASE OF THOSE OUTSIDE MILITARY AGE.

As regards those outside the military ages, although the general policy followed as regards all has been the same, namely, that they should be subjected to whatever degree of restraint was requisite to ensure that they were unable to do harm to the State, orders were issued on the 2nd September, that Missionaries, who were not considered to be obnoxious or dangerous, might remain on parole at their posts so long as they continued to be of good behaviour, although failing the observance of this condition other measures were to be resorted to. This was in accordance with the answer in Parliament given by the Under-Secretary of State for India on the 27th August, 1914, to the effect that his Majesty's Government were confident that sympathetic consideration would be extended to German and Austrian missionaries who were engaged in purely religious work. On these lines Local Governments have since been proceeding, discretion as to individual cases having been left to them. As a general statement, it may be said that it has been found necessary in a number of instances to make the restraints more strict than was at first directed, but this has been done on consideration of individual facts and circumstances.

FURTHER RESTRICTIONS.

It is true that on the 23rd May, 1915, the Government of India ordered the movements of all foreigners to be restricted to the narrowest possible limits, but provincial action as regards persons, to whose conduct objection has been taken, has, mainly consisted in their removal to Ahmednagar (if of military age), or otherwise their concentration at various centres in civil charge, thus insuring their removal from their normal places of residence and the exercise of a closer supervision than is possible in the case of scattered individuals. The latest figures available show the following details:—Number concentrated at various centres away from homes: Missionaries, men 94, women 120, children 110; Others, men 117, women 55, and children 58. Numbers resident at their normal place of residence:—Missionaries, 121 men, 144 women; Others, men 74, women 194, children 18.

It will be apparent from what has been already said that these figures have been, and they are, liable to fluctuation from time to time according as alteration in the treatment of individuals has been found necessary. The Bombay figures in particular were compiled some time ago, while the concentration of missionaries in Bihar and Orissa is understood still to be in progress.

Circumstances have now, however, changed. The prolongation of the war and the methods of savagery adopted by Germany in the conduct of it have engendered feelings of bitterness which cannot be ignored. This is inevitably reflected in the attitude of Germans and Austrians in India towards the British administration, while the strain of exercising supervision over them is bearing heavily on officers already fully employed with other duties.

REPATRIATION OF PERSONS OF NON-MILITARY AGE.

The Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State, have accordingly decided to adopt a general policy of repatriating all German and Austrian women and children and men of non-military age, who are not interned as prisoners of war at Ahmednagar, and this will be effected as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed. As bearing on the subject, it may be of public interest to note that the Secretary of State for Home Affairs stated in the House of Commons on the 27th July, that the Repatriation Committee had repatriated from the United Kingdom, since the policy was adopted there, 6,302 alien enemies, including children; of 14,117 applications presented to the Internment Committee, 7,325 had been refused and 6,092 granted, while 700 were pending. Consideration had been shown to Austrians and Hungarians in recognition of the fact that the British subjects in Austria-Hungary had been treated with much more leniency than in Germany.

MISSIONARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Connected with the general question is the matter of grant, which the German and Austrian missions had prior to the war been receiving from the public and local funds. As is known, these institutions had in various instances been conducting educational and philanthropic enterprises, particularly among the backward races, of benefit to the community and they had been legitimately assisted from public revenues. On the 15th June, however, orders were issued that all such subsidies should be discontinued.

NATURALISED ALIENS.

The question whether anything further is required to safeguard the State from danger from the presence of naturalised Germans and Austrians, is engaging the attention of the Government of India in consultation with Local Governments. Effective powers of control have already been taken under the Defence of India Act and the rules made thereunder. In the United Kingdom the subject has been treated on the following lines:—No distinction has been made between naturalised aliens originally of hostile nationality who can establish denationalisation in their country of origin and those who cannot do so and as regards those who have statutory right to continue as British subjects.

The *prima facie* presumption has been that they should not be subjected to special treatment, unless their attitude or action is shown to be hostile. Action can be initiated either by the military authorities or by the police to establish the need of special treatment; and such restrictions are then imposed (extending if need be to internment) as the circumstance of each case demand.

The foregoing statement does not deal with such measures of supervision as censorship, etc., which affect others besides hostile foreigners. Neither does it touch upon the action taken in respect of hostile trading.

THE ALIEN ENEMY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I would crave a few lines in your well-read paper, to remind our benign Government that there is still one German going about free and one unfettered in this quiet station of ours. It is a true saying that no matter what a German may be, priest or layman, he is still a barbarian at heart with a bitter hatred and jealousy against the hand that protects and feeds him. I have personally heard this wolf under sheep's clothing utter such imprecations against our countrymen that much against my will I am compelled to write this letter, in the hope that some notice may be taken in the matter of having this Jesuit removed from our midst.—Yours, etc.

J. MATHERS.

Deolali, August, 11.

ID FESTIVAL AT LAHORE.

MUDDLED ARRANGEMENTS AT LAHORE.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Aug. 13.

Much confusion has been caused in Lahore on account of the "Id" festival being postponed till tomorrow. While Banks, Railway workshops, and Government offices are closed, post offices, railway offices and many private firms are open. The confusion will be added to-morrow when the post offices and many private firms will be closed and Banks and Government offices be open for business. At the same time most of the Mahomedans will refrain from attending offices or shops.

It is reported that owing to high Muslim authorities not having seen the new moon, the celebration of the "Id" festival has been postponed.

MUSSULMANS PRAYER FOR SUCCESS OF BRITISH ARMS.

(From a Correspondent.)

MANGROL, Aug. 13.

This morning at the Idgah on the termination of "Id" prayers all Musalmans were asked by the Private Secretary under orders of the Shaikh Saheb to offer special prayers for the success of British arms in the great European struggle, in the course of which the part India and her sons were playing in the present war was described. All present were exhorted to a sense of their duty as citizens of the Empire. After the prayers were over three cheers were called for the King-Emperor and the armies of the Empire and those of the Allies, which were loudly and lustily given.

"ID" PRAYERS AT KARACHI.

(News Bureau.)

KARACHI, Aug. 13.

Prayers were offered in the mosques today for the success of British Arms.

ASSESSMENT OF INCOME-TAX.

PROPOSAL FOR ADVISORY BOARDS REJECTED.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

The following resolution had been issued:—At a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council held on the 24th of January, 1914, the Hon. Mr. Rama Rayaningar moved a resolution recommending that the local Governments should be consulted as to the desirability of establishing Advisory Boards composed of non-official gentlemen nominated by the revenue heads of districts to assist officials in assessing income-tax. After some discussion in the course of which certain *prima facie* objections to the policy advocated by the hon. mover were stated, the resolution was accepted on the ground that it was advisable to consult the local Governments and through them public opinion as to the practicability and expediency of adopting the proposed method of assessment. The Government of India have now received the views of all the local Governments and Administrations on the subject and it is found that the proposal has been widely canvassed and unhesitatingly condemned by practically all who were consulted. The general conclusion arrived at is that the creation of formal Advisory Boards would not improve the accuracy of assessment and would tend to make the tax more unpopular. The objections advanced by the local Governments and the public bodies and individuals whom they consulted, confirm generally the criticism to which the proposal was subjected in the discussion in the Imperial Legislative Council. The more important arguments are summarised below:—

(1) It is widely felt that businessmen would have the strongest objection to the disclosure of their accounts and consequently of important information regarding their financial credit and methods of business to a board composed of their neighbours and possibly including trade rivals. It is an accepted principle of income-tax law that information of this kind while necessary for the purposes of assessment, should be regarded as absolutely confidential as between the State and the taxpayer and the maintenance of this principle would be seriously endangered by the proposed system of assessment.

(2) The principal utility of the proposed boards would lie in their local and personal knowledge. It would therefore be necessary to appoint a special board in each area of assessment and the authorities consulted anticipate the utmost difficulty in obtaining men possessing the requisite standing and sense of public responsibility. This difficulty would be specially great in rural areas. It is also urged that apart from other considerations the frequent prevalence of local factions would enhance the difficulty of securing a board which would command the confidence both of Government and the assessees.

(3) The proposed Advisory Boards would be exposed to conflicting influences,—the sense of their duty to Government on the one hand and on the other pressure implied or expressed on the part of the assessees with many of whom they would necessarily have some personal or business relations. The position would be most difficult to sustain and it is generally believed that qualified men would be reluctant to undertake the task.

It is represented that private individuals are often found by experience to be unwilling to take the responsibility of tendering advice in a formal and public way and that influential and representative citizens who may at present be relied upon to give the Collector of Income-Tax the benefit of their personal knowledge, would thus be of diminished utility if identified with the membership of an Official Committee. The introduction of Advisory Boards would tend to lessen the sense of responsibility of the official Income-Tax Collector. The duties which he performs are necessarily of an inquisitorial and somewhat distasteful nature and it would not be an altogether unnatural result if he should display a tendency to throw as much responsibility as possible on the shoulders of the Advisory Boards.

THE EXISTING PRACTICE.

These opinions appear to the Government of India to be conclusive and they do not therefore propose to take any further steps in the direction of requiring the local Governments to constitute formal Advisory Boards for the assessment of the tax. The Government of India, however, do not desire to interfere with the existing practice by which non-official agency is widely employed in an informal manner in connection with income-tax assessments. It appears from the recent correspondence with the Local Governments that in every Province the assessing officer is required to seek information from persons likely to be acquainted with the circumstances of those already on the assessment roll or who might be brought on it. In towns Municipal Commissioners and leading representatives of the different communities and of commercial and industrial interests are consulted and in rural areas headmen, zaildars, and village panchayats where these exist. In one or two Provinces small committees consisting of influential citizens and representative traders and manufacturers are informally associated with the Government officials in the work of assessment. The information, thus collected, is recorded confidentially by the Government assessing officer and a further feature of the arrangements generally obtaining is that in each case efforts are made to obtain information from a number of independent sources with the object of correcting or eliminating as far as possible biassed or inaccurate statements; or again where questions of accounts are concerned the assessee may be permitted, if he so desires, to have his books examined by a non-official commission and care is taken to select for such commissions gentlemen well-qualified by their knowledge of business, their familiarity with systems of accounts and by a reputation for trustworthiness. These expedients are legitimate and suitable and it is understood that they have proved of material assistance to the work of assessing the tax. The matter, however, is one with which the Provincial Governments are competent to deal and it is unnecessary for the Government of India to do more than indicate their general approval of the methods employed leaving it to the Local Governments to maintain and develop the existing procedure on practical lines suited to the varying circumstances of the communities with whom the assessing officer has to deal.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

THE EASTERN FRONT.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated the 11th August:—The fortress of Lomza has been captured by the Germans.

A Russian communique says in the Baltic Provinces, on the 8th August, several German attacks supported by very powerful and heavy artillery were made on the roads from Riga and yielding to Russian pressure the enmey began to fall back in the region 40 to 70 miles south-east of Riga.

On the Narew front, the Russians say, on the road from Lomza, Smadowo and Ostrow desperate actions continued. The Germans say they penetrated the front of the Lomza line, stormed fort four and captured the fortress.

On the 10th August south of Lomza the Germans crossed the roads to Ostrow which place is still in the hands of the Russians. The Russians still hold Novo Georgievsk and have repulsed the German offensive along the left bank of the Vistula to the east of Warsaw.

The Germans have approached near the road Stanislawow-Nowo-Minsh, 22 miles east of Warsaw.

Between the Vistula and the Bug the Russians despite persistent attacks have stopped the enemy east of Viepros and on the roads from Viodava repulsed an attack made under cover of poisonous gases.

LATER.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated the 12th August:—

The Russians continue to retard the Austro-German offensive.

On the Riga roads the Russians have repulsed attacks on the river Ecken and towards Jacobstadt, 70 miles east-south-east of Riga and have driven the Germans back from the Schonberg direct south of Riga. Between Dvisk and Pontivies the Russians continue to press the retreating enemy. On the 9th August the Germans renewed their persistent attacks on the western works of the fortress of Kovno but the Russians in a counter-attack almost completely annihilated three German battalions. Towards Ostrolenka, Rosan and Pultusk the Germans continue their offensive. The Russians reinforced are vigorously resisting on the whole Bug. Near Novo-Georgiesvk a German attack after strong artillery preparation against the southern fortifications was stopped by the latter's fire.

A German communiqué says the Germans advancing east and south of Lomza captured the railway junction south-east of Ostrow and the fort east of Novo Georgovisk, 12 miles north of Warsaw. The Germans reached the neighbourhood of Kaluzin, 30 miles east of Warsaw. Between the Vistula and the Bug the Russians are repulsing attacks and the Germans advancing from Cholm have been driven back towards the river Ukharka 11 miles north of Cholm. On the Dneister fighting occurred near the confluence of the Strypa where Austrian attacks were stopped. Austrians again employed explosive bullets.

A CASE OF SATI.

RAJPUT GIRL IMMOLATES HERSELF

(News Bureau.)

BANKIPORE, Aug. 13.

A case of "Sati" is reported from Arrah on the 27th July from the village of Piania. A Rajput girl, in spite of remonstrances and resistance, managed to proceed to the cremation ground where her husband's dead body was being cremated. She jumped on the pyre which of itself took fire and she was burnt with her husband. Among those who had followed her from the village were Tota Rai and Ramanadas, besides her relations. The tried to prevent her, but, on threats of curse, desisted.

The police sent up nine persons, among them also Ramandas and Tota Rai. The case was taken up by Babu Baijnath Sahay, Deputy Magistrate, Arrah. Rai Bahadur Jwala Prasad, the Public Prosecutor, withdrew the case for want of sufficient evidence proving abetment. The case accordingly was withdrawn and the accused discharged.

MUNICIPALITIES IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Aug. 13.

Referring to the very serious inequalities resulting from the present divisions of municipalities into wards and distribution of elective seats among them, a Government order states that the time has arrived for revising, the existing divisions.

Indicating the main considerations in revising, it refers to commercial, historical, geographical and other natural divisions. Wards should not differ widely in general importance nor so small as to deprive elections of interest and significance and Government consider it possible to secure the minimum of two hundred voters in big and a hundred in small municipalities.

In municipalities of over fifty thousand people there should be generally as many wards as elective seats.

This Splendid Whisky is popular because Consumers have found it to be better than many of the much-advertised brands, but more moderate in price. Test it for yourself, and abide by the result.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE
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Do you find it difficult and trouble some to get water from your Deep-Well? If so, ask for our deep-well pumps and then your difficulty is over. Will draw water from even 150 feet depth with easy working and fluent flow.

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NEXT TO MAJESTIC HOTEL,

OPP. PYRKE'S.

The man who doesn't care what happens generally has constipation. No wonder he feels bad. Ought to take Kasagra, the pleasant liquid laxative, and see how much brighter things look. D 10

Don't Neglect Anything

It is the common folly of using kind to neglect many tman which may be very cash, any, medically efficacious if properly used. **PUDINA** is su of thing. **GREEN ESSENCE** ful it is especialy efficacious in ases of **glatulence, Stomacheache Indi-Festion, Nausea, Low Appetite,** etc. To infants it is wonderfully useful. NO HOUSEHOLD should be without a phial of it.

Price As. 8 per phial.

Dr. S. K. BURMAN,
153, Harrison Road,-CALCUTTA
Te. Add.—"Camphor."

POONA DAY BY DAY.

A SUDDEN INFLUX.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 13.

Poona is now buzzing with both strange and familiar humanity, particularly with Indians of distinction from different parts of the country. The Maharajah and Maharani of Indore came and went. The Gaekwar of Baroda came in for a couple of hours the other day. But the Maharajah of Dhar, the Rajah of Rajpipla, the Kour Saheb of Patiala, General Obaidulla Khan and Capt. Amir Ahmed, M.V.O., of Bhopal, and several others of note have dropped anchor for the next two months. It is wholly an unexpected influx, and it has given life and tone to what was hitherto a comparative metropolis. The Ladies' Luncheon at the Club of Western India on Saturday last bore evidence of a considerable rise in our feminine population. On race-days it is varitably a treat to see so many fresh faces about.

CONCE RT AT THE GYMKHANA.

The grand concert organized by Capt. Indony, Cantonment Magistrate of Kirkee in aid of the War Fund had only one fault to be found with it, and it was this—The charge for admission was ridiculously moderate. People would have rejoiced to pay twice as much to enter the Gymkhana Club and four times as much for sundry drinks, if only to contribute to the War Fund—and, perhaps to see Lord and Lady Willingdon who were there, and hear the Governor's Band which furnished the orchestra. The Gymkhana Club, of course, was packed, from the "father of the flock," as Lord Willingdon is endearingly described, down to a chubby. Territorial, enumerating something like five hundred filled the palatial Gymkhana. The concert was about the most attractive and most enjoyable we have had in Poona for many a long year. The artistes were many—too many in fact, and all of them will doubtless come in for a decoration of some sort. Each had his or her share of well-merited applause. The following was the programme:—

Orchestra Overture ... Le Diademe
H. E. The Governor's Band.
Song ... Evening Song ... Blumenthal
Captain O. H. C. Molony.
Song ... A Pastoral (from Rosalinda) ... (Veracini)
Mrs. Perkins.
Mr. Fagan and a Piano
Song ..... Friend ..... (Novello Davies).
Mr. Reynolds.
Violin Solo ..... II Trovatore
Mr. Wilkinson.
Dance ..... Japanese: Four Little Japs.
Interval of 7 Minutes.
Orchestra ... Humoresque
H. E. The Governor's Band.
Song ... Rose of My Heart... Miss Murtagh.
Song ... Camel's Hump
Capt. W. P. Bennett.
Song ..... Aime-Moi ..... (Bemberg).
Mrs. Livesay.
Song ... Billy Brown of London
Mr. B. Defrace.
Song ..... Awake ..... (H. G. Pelissier).
Miss Brooking.
Lightning Sketches.
Batty Segt. Major Thomas, R. F. A.
Accompanists Mrs. Lacey, Mr. V. Marcar.

POONA GYMKHANA V B. B. AND C. I RY. C. C,

The match between the Poona Gymkhana and the B. B. and C. I. Ry. C. C. ended early this afternoon in the complete defeat of the Railwaymen who were worsted by an innings and 36 runs.

The Gymkhana continuing their first innings at noon to-day were all out in a couple of hours for 215 which left the Railwaymen 58 to get to equalize. On their previous day's form this seemed an easy matter but they went down like nine pins, no fewer than seven "ducks" being registered against them.

Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

FIRST INNINGS.

Major Greig, run out	57
Tarrant, c Jackson, b Antia (senior)	90
Capt. Goldie, b Warden	31
Kirkwood, b Warden	43
Holman, not out	28
Col. Boome, b Warden	9
Capt. Yates, b Warden	4
Nicholson, b Antia (senior)	4
Capt. Jones, c Jackson, b Warden	1
Fawcett, b Antia (senior)	0
Revd. Ashworth, c and b Warden	1
Extras	7
Total	215

B. B. AND C. I. RY. C. C.

FIRST INNINGS.

Colabawalla, b Tarrant	0
Antia (junior), st Fawcett, b Tarrant	29
D K Telang, b Kirkwood	25
Warden, c Nicholson, b Kirkwood	2
J D Moore, b Kirkwood	10
K A Date, not out	53
N R Medley, b Tarrant	0
Polishwalla, b Kirkwood	1
Antia (senior), b Kirkwood	0
Baloo, b Goldie	31
Jackson, b Kirkwood	4
Extras	2
Total	157

SECOND INNINGS.

Colabawalla, b Tarrant	0
Antia (junior), b Tarrant	4
D K Telang, b Tarrant	0
K A Date, b Goldie	6
Warden, l-b-w, b Tarrant	2
Medley, b Tarrant	0
Antia (senior), b Goldie	6
Polishwalla, b Tarrant	0
Jackson, c Fawcett, b Kirkwood	4
J D Moore and Baloo	(?)
Extra	0
Total	22

BRIGADE ORDERS.

(By Brigadier-General M. Cowper, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Brigade.).

POONA, August 13.

Reference Divisional Area Order No. 487 current.

The clothing belts and shoes for the N. C. O.'s., attending the physical training course commencing on the 1st September 1915 will be supplied by the Superintendent of Physical Training.

Officers Commanding units concerned will remit to this officer, Rs. 9-8-0 for each N. C. O., attending the class (Army Regulations India Volume XI, para 68 (i)).

J. D. CROWDY Captain,
Brigade Major, Poona Brigade.

ADMINISTRATION ORDERS.

A Court of Enquiry composed as under, will assemble at the Station Hospital, Kirkee, on Saturday 14th August 1915 at 11 a.m., to enquire into the circumstances under which No 6470 Assistant Cook, Luxman Gaupat, Army Hospital Corps, deserted on 19th May 1915

President:—Major B. G. Patch, R.A.M.C.
Members:—Lieut. F. R. Carrick, I.S.M.D.

An Officer to be detailed by Officer Commanding 2/1st Wessex F.A. Brigade.

Officers Commanding Units and Heads of Departments who draw oil, kerosine, from the Supply and Transport Corps are reminded to forward their demands on I.A.F.S., 1595 only.

In accordance with Para 129 A.R.I., Volume XI a Station Board composed as under will assemble at the Orderly Room, Depot, 2nd Dorset Regiment at 10 a.m. on the 14th instant to decide on the replacement and the value of kits that were lost by men of the 2nd Dorset Regiment and Signal Units Depot who have returned from Field Service.

The attention of the Board is called to Para 128 A.R.I. Volume XI, and Para 322 et seq A.R.I. Volume 1.

Captain J. E. C. Graham, 2/4th Border Regiment.
An Officer Depot 2nd Dorset Regiment.
An Officer Signal Units Depot.
The Senior Officer will act as President.

G. N. FORD, Captain,
Station Staff Officer.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

(Orders By Captain H. G. Rawlinson, Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, August 12.

A Signalling Class will be held at Head Quarters every Friday at 5-30 p.m.

"E" Company will parade at the Engineering College every Tuesday at 5-30 p.m. Dress. Uniform. All who have cycles are to bring them.

Recruits will parade at Head Quarters every evening except Thursday and Saturday at 5-15 p.m.

Reservists will parade at Head Quarters every Wednesday at 5-30 p.m.

There will be a Battalion parade on Friday August 13th for Field Manoeuvres. Battalion will parade at Head Quarters at 7-15 a.m. sharp. Dress.—Uniform. Parade will be dismissed by 10 a.m. All volunteers must attend. Refreshments will be provided.

There will be bugle practice under Corpl. Dastur at Head Quarters every evening except Thursday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.

Volunteer C. S. C. Harrison is transferred from Ahmednagar detachment to Nasik detachment.

The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Nasik detachment.

Vols. P. E. Aitchison, J. B. Brooks, H. J. M. Cousens and W. F. D. Fisher.

Cr. Sergt. Instr. J. Annett will proceed to Jalgaon, Dhulia, Bhusawal and Nasik on Sunday the 15th instant on outstation duty returning on completion.

(Sd.) CHAS. J. J. FOX, Lieut.,
Ag: Adjutant Poona Vol. Rifles.

A CORRECTION.

With reference to our Poona correspondent's statement that H. H. the Nawab Begum Sahiba of Janjira and Begum Fyzee Rahman attended Miss Gauhar Jan's concert lately given at Balliwalla's Theatre at Poona, Mr. R. W. Pradhani, Secretary to H. H. the Nawab Begum Sahiba writes to say that they did not go there.

BADMINTON AT POONA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

POONA, August 13.

A vigorous Badminton Tournament at the Ladies' Club concluded last evening; the successful doubles being H. H. the Begum Saheb of Janjira and Mrs. Gapte, who won the first prize. Lady Dorab Tata and Miss Murtag won the second prize.

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GREAT OFFER BY A WELL-KNOWN FIRM.
IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY.

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To anyone who can supply the names of these two well-known English Towns, and fulfils conditions below, we offer our £3 Lady's SOLID GOLD WATCH, English Government stamped, guaranteed timekeeper, as a REAL GIFT. (SILVER WATCHES are presented to Gents.)

Send your solution on a sheet of paper together with stamped addressed envelope for reply to GEORGE & CO. Wholesale Watch Merchants, Avebury House, Newhall Street, Birmingham, England. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with Watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. STRAWBERRIES of last competition were

Miss M. Lazarus, U. F. C. M. Girls School, Acharyappen Street, Georgetown, Madras, India.

Mr. H. R. Rao, Florance House, Ice House Road, Triplicane, Madras, S. India.

THE GERMAN JESUITS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Referring to the case *re.* local German Jesuit Fathers, it may be noted that they came into the mission field here fifty years ago in the place of the Carmelite Fathers; but it is not to be taken for granted that they were permanent fixtures though they would have to bear the heat and burden of the day. This is what all missionaries are doing in every part of the world. When the time comes for a change, the missionaries must be ready to accept any status, as seems necessary by the altered state of affairs. Well, a large part of the Catholics think that the time has now arrived when a British Prelate would guide their destinies better. All the Catholics were sorry that Dr. Porter should have chosen to come out to India so late in life, and they admired his courage and self-abnegation. If men of British origin like Bishop Gordon of Jamaica, Dr. Clarke of Aden, Bishop Hanlon of the Zambesi Mission, and many other brave soldiers of the Cross, volunteered to encounter the danger of tropical countries and the hostility of savage tribes, is it too much to expect an Englishman to accept the Archbishopric of Bombay, the second City in the British Empire! The German Jesuits have done much; they could have done more, if they gave Catholic students more sympathy and encouragement in the class room than they are wont to do. All honour to the first Jesuits who were the pioneers of Catholic education in Western India—to Bishop Meurin and his colleagues! What wonderful things did he not do which perpetuate his name to generations yet to come, But their successors have degenerated from the noble principles of justice and impartiality in their treatment of poor Catholics. They are simply conducting the institutions, which Dr. Meurin's genius and energy set in motion, and the German Jesuits had not the gratitude to work heart and soul, to erect some worthy memorial of a great and good man, whose name is enshrined in the hearts of the people, in the shape of a scholarship or a medal, while such honour has been paid to the memory of mediocrities. We have kept our eyes open, and know that this want of gratitude to a revered name, arises from the fact that Bishop Meurin, in his strictness and impartiality, spared no one, not even the members of his Order.

This was written in 1907 when the question of the filling the vacant see of Bombay was on the tapis. In an editorial article of 25th March 1907, the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette" supported the proposal by remarking, *inter alia*, "In Hungary none but Hungarians can be appointed to certain ecclesiastical offices and subjects of Venice and Bavaria have been excluded from ecclesiastical benefices in the dominions of Austria. In other European countries the same strict regard for national susceptibilities prevail." *Mutatis mutandis* what was stated then might be said now, and with greater force. Now we have only one prelate, who is not a foreigner, the most Rev. Dr. Kennealy, Archbishop of Simla, although the number of Catholics owing to distinguished converts and for other reasons, has greatly increased. In 1907 and before that there were Dr. Colgan, Madras, his co-adjutor Dr. Mayer, Drs. John and Stephen Fennely Dr. Colgan's predecessors, Dr. Carew, Vicar Apostolic of Calcutta, Dr. David Murphy, Vicar Apostolic of Hyderabad, Dr. Whelam of Bombay, Dr. Oliffe Vicar-Apostolic of Eastern Bengal, Dr. Medlicot of Trichur, Dr. Clarke, Vicar-Apostolic of Aden. Most of these were contemporaries when Great Britain and Ireland could ill afford missionaries outside their native shores. Dr. Whelan writing to Rev. John DeMello, Vicar, Church of Our Lady of the Rozary, Mazagon, Bombay under date 17th July 1846, remarked "Very little peace can be hoped till British India is governed by British and not Foreign prelates."

At the time when Bishop Whelan wrote the majority of the Catholic people in India were under Portuguese prelates and so far as Bombay was concerned the remark cannot apply to the Germans, who were not then in the field. The Padroado which exists to-day was in full force and vigour then and most of the troubles then, as now arise from that institution. Whatever Government may choose to do regarding the German Jesuits, it is hoped that they will spare us from the evil of the reactionary Portuguese jurisdiction.—Yours, etc.,

LOYALTY.

August 13.

THE "ARYA MUSAFIR."

CHARGE AGAINST EDITOR WITHDRAWN.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Aug. 13.

In the case in which Mr. L. Santram, editor of the "Arya Musafir," an Urdu monthly, was required to furnish security to the amount of Rs. 500 in connection with an alleged obscene matter in the magazine, the authorities have now withdrawn this order, which, however, remains in force against the manager.

A DECLINING INDUSTRY.

"The umbrella trade is decaying, and for obvious reasons. When the silk hat went out of vogue the umbrella was abandoned generally for the raincoat and impervious hat. But now the general wear of men is khaki. Always the umbrella has had its limitations, and no Oxford undergraduate might carry an umbrella when in academical clothes. It is inconceivable that a wearer of khaki should carry an umbrella. The old Duke of Cambridge was the last soldier to combine umbrella and uniform—and he never heard the last of it!" says the "Westminster Gazette."

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Disrespect to Shrines.

The "Madras Times":—Educated people who have just arrived in India for the first time are likely to be full of a desire to see everything that is worth seeing; and it not infrequently happens that, in his desire to see temples and mosques and shrines in out-of-the-way places a man may unwittingly do something that is sacrilegious in Hindu or Moslem eyes. It can be imagined that some of the Territorials up at Wellington have been "exploring" in such fashion, for Col. Waddy, Commandant of the Wellington Sanatorium, has found it necessary to publish the following note in the Sanatorium daily orders:—"Non-Commissioned Officers and men are warned that any disrespect shown to Hindu or other shrines or temples amounts to a very grave offence. Should any such case be brought to the notice of the Commandant, it will be very severely dealt with." Of course there may be always here and there a graceless philistine who finds sport in treating irreverently what other people hold sacred; but we trust that it is acts that have been committed unwittingly, and not acts that have been committed maliciously, that have led to the Commandant's Order.

Railway Earnings.

The "Daily Gazette": For the first time since the war began Indian railway earnings have begun definitely to overtake last year's figures. The returns for the week ending the 24th ultimo show a total of close upon a lakh of rupees in excess of that of the corresponding week last year. The principal contributors to this increase are the North-Western Railway, the East Indian Railway, the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the G.I.P., and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, all of which have commenced to do better than last year. There is still a total of 19 lakhs of leeway to be made up on the gross earnings of all the railways combined, but this will soon be changed if the present improvement continues.

State Bank in India.

The "Punjabee":—The question of a State bank is a difficult question, but Dr. Sircar's complaint that those who had been discussing this question had been discussing it without reference to this essential aspect of the matter has every thing to justify it. We cannot help thinking that at the root of much of the difficulty lies the inability both of officials and of influential commercial bodies in India to realise that the great thing in this matter of industrial development is for the State to have an aggressive industrial policy of its own and to identify itself actively with the people.

Sensitiveness of Modern Students.

The "Tribune":—Signs are visible everywhere that Indian students have grown sensitive and are not disposed to tolerate incivility at the hands of their teachers. Recently College strikes have been reported in Calcutta, Lahore and Madras—more or less for similar reasons. Usually Indian students complain of the treatment of some European professors, but in the recent Madras incident 200 students have gone out for something said or done by an Indian professor. The cause is not known, but the fact the complaint has had the effect of keeping out as many as 200 students shows that from the students' point of view it was serious and they felt it so; and in this attitude they make no distinction between Indian and European professors. It may be a point of discipline—which must, in these days, be spelt with a big D—or a harsh word which ten years ago would have been considered to be the privilege of a professor. In the old days the *Gurus* of India exacted implicit obedience and tolerated no question. But the times have changed and the old system can no longer be continued. These strikes of College students bring home to our minds seriously the fact that the educational authorities should treat them courteously in all cases and should not enforce any thing likely to cause them offence.

Corporation Wonders.

The "Indian Patriot":—Thousands of rupees were given to a gentleman with whom the Corporation had entered into a contract and against whom the Corporation had to complain in the High Court—and the High Court held the Corporation was responsible. Thousands of rupees were taken away by a clerk, and the Corporation held an enquiry, not for tracing the amount of defalcations, but for the benevolent object of introducing rules to protect against any such defalcations in the future. It is remarkable that for both these incidents the responsibility could not be fixed upon any one in the Corporation. Then we were suddenly startled with a story of terrible corruption—in fact, every stone on the huge edifice of the Ripon Building was described as dripping with corruption. Long [illegible] and anxious [illegible] settings, attended with sensational rumours, were the order of the day. But when the curtain rose, the public beheld that the Committee of enquiry into corruption had failed to trace it to the end and that some money taken by a clerk was located as "Dakshena" to an old Brahmin. The public have scarcely time to recover from the blinding effect of these incidents when the comet shoots out again in the shape of a tender. The Standing Committee recommended that a tender for Rs. 70,638.2-0 be accepted and not a tender for Rs. 60,092.15-0. The reason assigned is that the lower tender came from an antagonist. And why? The Corporation had entered into a contract with the sixty thousand tenderer, and the contract was now in dispute in law courts—the sixty thousand tenderer claiming two lakhs damages. The case is *sub judice*. But the Madras Corporation executive are annoyed that any one should have the audacity to sue it in a court of law. And to mark its displeasure, it has resolved to throw away Rs. 10,500.

SAVINGS FROM STOPPAGE OF CHAMPAGNE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

POONA, August 13.

The stoppage of Champagne at Government House has resulted in a contribution of Rs. 500 as the first monthly instalment to the Womens' Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund from the Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

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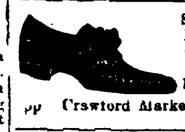

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SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

BY "SANDY SEVENTY.".

TRADE IN THE EARLY IXTH CENTURY.

From coinage and currency to trade is a natural transition. The primitive trade is aborted. Produce is exchanged for produce. But as civilisation advances the necessity of measures of value forces itself on the attention of a people. As a result coins or counters of a variety of character come into vogue. Bombay was a fair sink of a variety of coins at the commencement of the Nineteenth Century as already pointed out. Her trade, inland and foreign, was pretty extensive, though compared to what she boasts to-day it was a mere bagatelle, say, 20 lakhs of imports and 7 lakhs of exports! But even this trade which we consider by the light of the present to be absolutely negligible, was something when contrasted with that a century before. The island, when ceded by the Portuguese to the British just 250 years ago, was more or less a considerable fishing village with extensive stretches of swamps and marshes which made it so malarial. Trade there was but of little or no consequence while the population was even less than a lakh. Whatever its potentialities and possibilities the port of Bombay was insignificant. It was the Company's factories at Surat who carried on trade with England. Surat was the most flourishing port of the Presidency. As Broach declined as the great entrepot of trade between the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea of which it had enjoyed supremacy from historic times, say 3,000 years and more, Surat became more and more important. Baragyza and Sovrates were known to the eminent Greek and Roman travellers long before Strabo and Pliny. But Bombay or Heptenesia was a *terra incognito*. Even Kalian (Callienes of Pliny) was known well enough at the date of the birth of Christ. Kalian was also a great distributing centre for produce from the South-Western Coast. Surat considerably encroached upon Broach's trade. So that when the first British factory was established at Surat in 1612, Broach was going considerably down the incline, while the rival was proudly towering its head. It was a hundred and fifty years later that Bombay came to be regarded as the future emporium of trade. As the piratical traders of the Western Coast came to be thoroughly subdued in the Eighteenth Century at Bombay, and as the Company's territorial sovereign power came to be well-established and consolidated, with Bombay as the capital of the Presidency, the trade from the interior graviated and so also the foreign trade from the countries of the West, of course, chiefly from the United Kingdom. Bombay was even at the close of the Eighteenth Century no producer. Neither is it to-day, apart from its manufacture of cotton. It cannot produce even a day's supply of food for its teeming population of a million, and for the enormous shipping in the docks and the stream. It may be observed that Bombay could be literally starved out if any invader by land, coming from the North cut off all the supplies. And, similarly, an invader from the sea could effectively blockade it. That is a contingency which the present terrible war has made plainer than before, and our citizens should try to realize what a blockade both by sea and land would signify for them. Bombay is really nothing more than a distributing centre of inland imports and foreign exports. The magnitude of its inland and sea-borne trade is exceedingly great and only surpassed by Calcutta.

TRADE IN 1801.

Thus the insignificance of the trade at the commencement of the Nineteenth Century will be readily understood. That indefatigable and faithful chronicler of Asiatic trade, Mr. Milburn, gives us graphic details of the trade from which we make a few gleanings so that the merchants of to-day may compare notes and discover for themselves what a century of steam navigation, railways and telegraphs, and nearly half a century of Suez Canal has done for Bombay and how these have made it the greatest highway between the East and the West.

It may be useful to remember at the outset that there was created in 1801 a special Customs House Official called the Reporter of External Commerce. It was his function to register all Bombay trade in five divisions:—

1. The trade to and from London, exclusive of that of the East India Company itself. It is exactly like the foreign trade now appearing in the Trade and Navigation Return where the imports of private merchandise and treasure and the exports are separately registered from those of Government. There is no Governmental trade now. Its imports are Government stores and treasure and goods are its exports.

2. The trade to and from other ports of Europe, specially from Denmark, Hamburg and Lisbon.

3. The trade to and from the United States.

4. The trade to and from British Asia, that is to say from the ports of India and from British possessions in other parts of Asia.

5. The trade to and from Foreign Asia, which included China, etc.

It may also be worth remembering that little or no opium was exported to China. But the East India Company as a trading Company, and a big monopolist of Indian products, used to ship cotton to China and in exchange bring tea for export to London. That was a most lucrative trade till opium superseded cotton. And by the Nemsis of events it has again come to pass that in the course of well-nigh a century opium too has gone the way of its own and has now ceased to be an article of export, thanks to the higher humanity and ethics of our latter day civilisation. As to the commerce between London and Bombay the following figures may be noted.

Five years from 1802 to 1806.

	Sicca Rupees in Lakhs.
Imports	96.65
Exports	33.62

WINES AND SPIRITS.

The annual average, therefore, of imports and exports was 19.35 and 6.72 lakhs rupees. It other words Bombay was a debtor annually to London for about eighteen lakhs of rupees. From this it is easy to understand how silver remittances had to be made and how silver was dear. The imports, according to the trade report of 1805-6, chiefly consisted of wines and spirits to the extent of 1.75 lakhs rupees; copper 1.18 laghs, wearing apparel 1.17 lakhs, and miscellaneous. Evidently the wines and spirits were for the use of the civil and military population. The indigenous spirit was *mowra* for the better classes and *arrack* for the masses. Mowra spirits, pure and unadulterated, was as good as old fine Scotch whisky. Arrack served as rum. The wines may be presumed to be for the civil and military officers and, as we all know, it is the beverage in vogue for fashionable society in England. They used, both gentlemen and ladies, to get drunk over large potations. No wonder our Indian "nabobbs" indulged *ad nauseum* in Lisbon and Madeira wines and often shortened their lives. Both wines and spirits were imported in hogsheads. So also beer. Indeed, bottled wine and spirits were rare. The traders in these liquors used to have the wines by ships which took the longest time to arrive. That seasoned the wine. Thereafter it was bottled and ticketed. Empty bottles were exceedingly dear in those days and fetched a very good price. Dealers in them used to make a very large profit. Say, up to 1870, it was the commonest feature among many street criers in Bombay that of the Memon dealer in empty bottles. This species used to patrol the various better class streets in the Fort and Byculla, crying out in a nasal tone "Batlee, batlee," and economic housewives used to hark these criers at the window. The dealer would come to the verandah or "otla" below and there would be a good deal of haggling and a separable price could be offered for sound and cracked bottles. That was the most ordinary feature in the streets both in and out of the Fort where Parsis generally lived. As to large consumers, like Messes and Clubs, it was customary to have two prices for wines and spirits sold in bottles. There was one rate per dozen for those with bottles and another for those without bottles, that is to say, in the latter case, the empty bottles were to be returned. This thriving trade in all kinds of bottles went on till 1870, before which year Bass's and Allsopp's beer came to be imported in bottles in six dozen or three dozen cases. The batleewallas are yet a wandering tribe but more or less their hawkers confine their vocation to a variety of white bottles.

EXPORTS IN 1805-6.

But this is a digression, though illustrating one feature of social Bombay, which consumed wines and spirits. Let us now go back to exports in London in 1805-6. Their principal commodities were cotton, valued at 5 lakhs of rupees, drugs at Rs. 55,000, and ivory, chiefly from Zanzibar or Ceylon at Rs. 44,000. But shipping was exceedingly rare. Here, again, the East India Company was a monopolist. It had its own ships to carry its own cargoes but would reserve a part for private merchandise. Regular applications were invited for tonnage and the rate of the tonnage was fixed from time to time as the demand was large or small. What a revolution in shipping during a century! What a contrast between 1805 and 1905! But this part of the foreign trade will be again reverted to. Meanwhile we may conclude by giving the ruling rates of exchange.

1. Spanish dollars ..... Rs. 321 for 100 dollars.
2. Bills on England for 12 months 2sh. 6d. per Rupee.
3. Bills on England for 6 months 2sh. 4d. per rupee.
4. Bills on England for 3 months 2sh. 3d. per rupee.

Navy Bills for 90 days were quoted at 2s. 2d. How exporters and importers of the day would have a sigh and wish for a return of those golden days of exchange! What a difference between a ten pence and a thirty pence rupee!

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DUTCH NEUTRALITY.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. CHURCHILL.

THE GERMAN MENACE.

The "Daily Telegraph" published during mail week the report of an important interview which Mr. Winston Churchill, granted to the London correspondent of the Dutch newspaper, the "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant." In the course of the conversation the ex-First Lord of the Admiralty said many interesting things as to the attitude of the Allies towards the Netherlands, and the bearing of the neutrality of the Scheldt on the defence of Antwerp, besides expressing his views on the outlook of the war generally and the future position of Holland.

As to the interview, the Dutch writer, after describing Mr. Churchill's personality says:—

"I was struck several times how, with a single gesture or a couple of imaginative words woven into his unstudied conversation, he called up a great rhetorical picture. Such as when he spoke in broken sentences of "the wild beast in its cage." "The flames approaching from all sides nearer and nearer"; "Savage attacks left and right"; or when he raised his hand and pointed to the "Chastised Criminal as a fearful example."

"I was no less struck by the undeniable sincerity and emotion with which he spoke of the terrible sacrifices that England has already made for the principle of the right of the small nations to exist. Mr. Churchill did not conceal from me his opinion that, geographically and strategically, the territorial arrangement of the mouth of the Scheldt appeared to him unnatural. Without a doubt it had done harm to the cause of the Allies. If Antwerp had been able to obtain transport along the Scheldt, it need not have fallen, and the Belgian army would have been able to maintain its position on the Nethe line instead of on the Yser line. I said it was not everybody in the Netherlands that was of this opinion, and Mr. Churchill did not contradict me when I pointed out that the disadvantages of our command over the Scheldt did not hit exclusively at one party, seeing that at the moment it held Antwerp closed for the Germans."

BRITAIN AND DUTCH NEUTRALITY.

According to the interviewer, Mr. Churchill said:—

"Don't understand me wrongly. I don't mean any reproach. If the Netherlands had allowed this violation of its neutrality it would have been attacked and perhaps occupied for a great part by the German Army. This would have been a sacrifice that nobody has any right to ask or to expect of the Netherlands. Nobody has any right to reproach the Netherlands for its neutrality. As an independent State, it has to consider its own interests, and it has the fullest right to act in accordance with them.

"Have we not given the proof that we recognise that right? At a most critical moment we have carefully respected it. We have not even asked, not even hinted at, a passage along the Scheldt. That we in continuation of the war should allow ourselves to be tempted to make any attack upon the Netherlands is impossible and unthinkable. We are not ourselves going to destroy the principle for which we are fighting, after we have made such sacrifices for it. You can be entirely assured that under no circumstances shall we think of exercising any pressure on the Netherlands in order to make it give up its neutrality. I believe that the Dutch do well to hold themselves ready, but the danger will never threaten from our side.

"I need not explain to a Dutchman that Belgium in the hands of the Germans would mean an end of the independence of the Netherlands. A free Netherlands cannot exist with a German Antwerp. But these are affairs on which your statesmen and your own people must decide. In the meantime, there are possibilities of real danger. Germany may be forced to attack Holland. Germany is getting into the position of a wild beast in its cage that sees the flames coming nearer and makes desperate dashes left and right. Fortunately, you have a good and brave army, and then your wonderful water-line.

"In any case you will understand that we who have put ourselves forward as the champion of the oppressed small nations can do nothing to touch the undeniable rights of another small nation. And you understand also that after this war, when we have brought it to a victorious end—and that we shall certainly do—the position of the small States will be stronger than ever before. The criminal that has thrown himself upon little Belgium will stand after his chastisement as a fearful example. What you now say, that some people in Holland fear—namely, that in the Peace Congress when the Allies lay down the terms there may be some talk of a proposition to the Netherlands to give up Zeeland and Flanders in exchange for a piece of German territory in East Friesland or something of that sort—peace is still such a long way off—these affairs have been scarcely, if at all, spoken of. But once more, it would be against the very essence of our cause to treat badly a country such as the Netherlands, or now or later, under any circumstances, to coerce it, whether by force or threats, in any way whatever."

ALLIES MUST WIN.

That the Allies are going to win, says the interviewer, there is for Mr. Churchill no doubt whatever. Mr. Churchill said:

"We must win. The world stands open to us. We can recuperate ourselves; we can strengthen ourselves as often as is necessary. The Russians are drawing back? Well, then, perhaps not this year, then next year. Our people are tough and tenacious. Each month our determination and our power grow. The men are still streaming in. We have not been able to equip them as quickly as they offer themselves. Now the country's industrial resources are being thoroughly organised. The production of ammunition will be staggering. Our Fleet continually grows stronger. The Italians have joined in. They are fresh. More will follow. The Germans have made a mistake in their reckoning with regard to the France they have to do with. They have never understood what France in alliance with England would be able to do. But is it strange that we were not as strong as the Germans from the first day? These people have prepared themselves for forty years. We had to expand our military preparations while fighting and partly to improvise."

DETECTIVES AS MAJORS

TEA-ROOM SCENES.

REMARKABLE STORIES OF A LONDON CAFE.

May Elizabeth Petryman, of 28, Cambridge-street, Hyde Park, was remanded at the Guildhall on Saturday, July 17, on a charge of permitting disorderly conduct to be carried on at Carlton Tea Rooms, Copthall Chambers, Copthall-avenue, writes the "Standard."

Mr. Vickery, the assistant City solicitor, who prosecuted, said that the defendant was the occupier and proprietress of some tea rooms in the basement of Copthall Chambers, known as the Carlton Tea Rooms at a yearly rental of £200. It was used as a restaurant, and consisted of one large room divided into two by heavy curtains. On entering the smaller room one saw a couch and arm chairs and a roll-top desk, whilst in the inner room were seven couches or lounges back to back in the centre and couches in each corner. There were screens, and it was handsomely furnished. It was very dimly lighted by shaded electric hanging lamps. The charges for refreshment were those usually charged at first-class City tea rooms, but as the quantities served were infinitesimal they were correspondingly expensive. The woman was assisted by six waitresses, who were very fashionably dressed—not like ordinary waitresses.

Mr. Green (defending).—What has that to do with this case?

Alderman Sir George Truscott.—Oh, I think it has got a great deal to do with it.

Mr. Vickery, continuing, said the waitresses wore very short skirts, very low-cut blouses, and very expensive jewellery. It was in respect of the conduct of the waitresses that these proceedings were taken. In consequence of complaints which had been made to the police in respect of the place observation had been kept upon it from June 10 last. The reason for delaying the proceedings was that the defendant had been away for a time, and was not present during the earlier observations. They had waited until she was present, so that there could be no doubt that she "did knowingly permit the disorder." The behaviour of the waitresses with the customers in these tea rooms was of a scandalous and disgraceful character, and there was no doubt whatever that the defendant knowingly permitted it to go on, and on two occasions at least she was actually in front of the waitress whose conduct on those particular days was witnessed by the police officers.

"I am asked," added Mr. Vickery, "to put this case before you, Sir George, as a very serious one. There are a large number of tea shops in the City where business is carried on in a similar manner, and the police have received a large number of complaints, and it is hoped that this case may act as a warning to others. I shall ask you to treat it as a serious case. It does seem a sad thing that when so many of our sons are fighting and losing their lives there are still so many young men and women who are able to carry on this frivolity. If there were not these young women to entice them perhaps these men who go to the tea rooms would be more usefully engaged serving their country."

THE DETECTIVES' VISIT.

Detective C. Challis gave evidence as to his observations on the six days in question. He went with Detective Gains Walton, and they posed as retired majors. On June 30 they entered the room about noon, and remained over an hour. They sat on the further couch at the end of the room, and ordered cups of coffee. Two waitresses, named Pepi and Dorothy, served them, and they also brought refreshments for themselves, which they expected the witness and Walton to pay for. The waitresses sat on the couch beside them.

Sir George Truscott.—I cannot quite understand what the extra refreshment was for.

Mr. Green.—They were the uninvited guests.

Mr. Vickery.—What were the prices of refreshment?—Tea or coffee 4d., soda and milk 6d., tiny sandwiches with a slice of sausage or ring of cucumber 6d., and chocolates 2s. a box (laughter).

Detective Challis and his colleague were charged 2s. 6d. each. He saw three men and three other waitresses sitting on couches close to them. One waitress, named Rose, was sitting on the arm of the couch with her feet on it. After the men had finished their refreshment they went to the pay-desk and paid the defendant, who presided there. They then kissed the waitresses.

Mr. Cickery.—Is that what happened to you?—We paid our money at the desk. All the customers were kissed as they left, and the defendant stood up and said "Good-bye" to them. He described another visit, when Pepi and Dorothy were again their uninvited guests. The defendant was present and walking round the room. Different men were on the couches entertaining waitresses. There was plenty of kissing going on. After Detective Challis had described other happenings Sir George Truscott granted the remand asked for.

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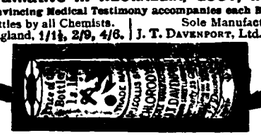

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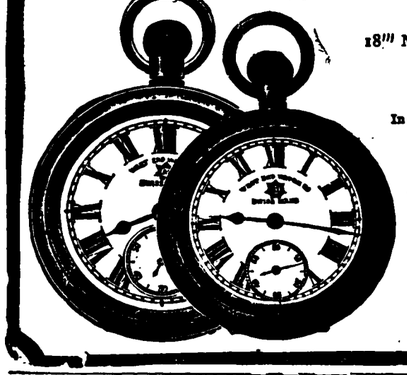

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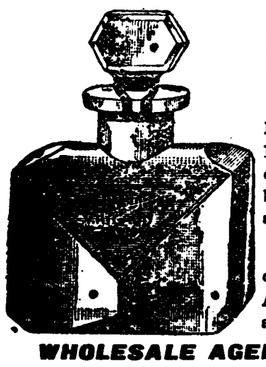

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THE LUSITANIA CRIME.

LORD MERCEY'S JUDGMENT.

NO EXCUSE FOR THE MURDERERS.

Lord Mersey delivered judgment on July 17 at Westminster on the sinking of the Lusitania on May 7.

His Lordship found that the loss of the ship and over 1,000 lives was due to damage caused by torpedoes fired by a German submarine, that the act was done not merely with the intention of sinking the ship, but also of destroying the lives of the people on board.

He was of opinion that the two captains and the officers were competent men and singled out one of the crew, Leslie Morton, who is only eighteen years old, for having exhibited great courage, self-possession and resource.

Leslie N. Morton, who, at the time the ship was torpedoed, was an extra lookout on the starboard side of the forecastle heads, deserves a special word of commendation. He had been shipped in New York. He was only 18 years of age, but he seems to have exhibited great courage, self-possession and resource. He was the first to observe the approach of the two torpedoes, and before they touched the ship he had reported them to the bridge by means of the megaphone, calling out, "Torpedoes coming on the starboard side."

When the torpedoes struck the ship, Morton was knocked off his feet, but, recovering himself quickly, he went at once to the boats on the starboard side and assisted in filling and lowering several of them. Having done all that could be done on board he had, as he expresses it, "to swim for it." In the water he managed to get hold of a floating collapsible lifeboat, and with the assistance of another member of the crew named Parry, he ripped the canvas cover off it boarded it, and succeeded in drawing into it fifty or sixty passengers. He and Parry rowed the lifeboat some miles to a fishing smack, and, having put the rescued passengers on board the smack, they re-entered the lifeboat and succeeded in rescuing twenty or thirty more people.

This boy, with his mate Parry, was instrumental in saving nearly one hundred lives. He has cause for being proud of the work he did. Morton had a good opportunity of judging how the crew performed their duties in the short time which elapsed between the explosion of the torpedoes and the foundering of the ship. He saw the crew helping the women and children into the boats; he saw them distributing lifebelts to the passengers. He heard the officers giving orders, and he observed that the crew were obeying the orders properly. Some of the passengers were called, and they confirm this evidence. No doubt there were mishaps in handling the ropes of the boats and in other such matters, but there was, in my opinion, no incompetence or neglect.

NEARLY 2,000 SOULS ON BOARD.

The total crew consisted of 702. Of these, 677 were males and 25 females. Of the males 397 were lost, and of the females 16, making the total number lost 413. Of the males 280 were saved, and of the females 9, making the total number saved 289.

I find that the conduct of the masters, the officers, and the crew was satisfactory. They did their best in difficult and perilous circumstances, and their best was good.

The number of passengers on board the Lusitania when she sailed was 1,257, consisting of 290 saloon, 600 second-cabin, and 367 third-cabin passengers. Of these, 944 were British and Canadian, 159 were American, and the remainder were of seventeen other nationalities. Of the British and Canadian, 584 perished. Of the American, 124 perished; and of the remainder, 77 perished. The total number lost was 785, and the total number saved was 472.

The 1,257 passengers were made up of 688 adult males, 440 adult females, 51 male children, 39 female children, and 39 infants Of the 688 adult males 421 were lost and 267 were saved. Of the 440 adult females 270 were lost and 170 were saved. Of the 51 male children 33 were lost and 18 were saved. Of the 39 female children 26 were lost and 13 were saved. Of the 39 infants 35 were lost and 4 were saved.

Many of the women and children among those lost died from exhaustion after immersion in the water.

NO MASKED GUNS.

It had been said by the German Government that the Lusitania was equipped with masked guns, that she was supplied with trained gunners and special ammunition, and was transporting Canadian troops and violating the laws of America.

"These statements are nothing but baseless inventions, and serve only to condemn the persons who make use of them. The steamer had no masked guns, trained gunners, or special ammunition, and was not transporting troops or violating the laws of the United States."

Lord Mersey dealt with the German threats before the Lusitania sailed. He said his view was that so far from affording an excuse they served only to aggravate the crime, making it plain that the intention to commit it was deliberately formed and that the crime was planned before the ship sailed. "Unfortunately these threats were not regarded as serious by those intended to be affected; but they were mistaken."

In his opinion the reduction of speed had no significance, and was proper in the circumstances. Two torpedoes struck the ship on the starboard side without warning. Another was stated to have been fired from the port side; but did not hit the vessel, thus showing that perhaps more than one submarine was taking part in the attack.

"MURDEROUS ATTACK."

Sir Edward Carson, in opening the case, had described the course adopted by the German Government as a deliberate attempt to murder the passengers on board the ship. "This statement," continued Lord Mersey, "in my opinion is true, and it was made in language not a whit too strong for the occasion. The defenceless creatures on board, made up of harmless men and women and helpless children, were done to death by the crew of a German submarine, acting under the directions of the officials of the German Government. It was a murderous attack, because it was made with the deliberate and wholly unjustifiable intention of killing the people on board.

"The guilt of the persons concerned is confirmed by the vain excuses which have been put forward on their behalf by the German Government."

Regarding the evidence of a witness who described himself as a French subject from the vicinity of Switzerland, who had threatened the company if he did not receive an immediate allowance, Lord Mersey said he had not believed his evidence.

"In my opinion there was no explosion of any part of the cargo."

With regard to the lowering of the boats, said Lord Mersey, his conclusion was that the boats were in good order at the moment of the explosion, and their launching was carried out as well as the circumstances would allow.

"At the request of the Attorney-General part of the evidence was taken in camera. It would defeat the object which the Attorney-General had in view if I were to discuss these matters in detail, and I do not propose to do so; but it was made abundantly plain that the Admiralty had devoted most anxious care and thought to questions arising out of the submarine peril, and that they had diligently collected all available information likely to affect the voyage of the Lusitania I do not know who the officials were to whom these duties were entrusted; but they deserve the highest praise for the way in which they did their work.

CAPTAIN TURNER BLAMELESS.

"It is certain that in some respects Captain Turner did not follow the advice given him. It may be, though I seriously, doubt it, that had he done so the ship would have reached Liverpool in safety; but the question remains: Was his conduct the conduct of a negligent or incompetent man? On this question I have sought the guidance of my assessors, and the conclusion to which I have arrived is that blame ought not to be imputed to the captain. His omission to follow advice in all respects cannot fairly be attributed either to negligence or incompetence. He exercised his judgment for the best. It was the judgment of a skilled, experienced man, and although others might have acted differently, perhaps more successfully, he ought not in my opinion to be blamed.

"The whole blame for cruel destruction of life this catastrophe, must rest soley with those who plotted and those who committed the crime."

The Court found that no cargo exploded or ignited, that the precautions which were taken to save the lives on board were reasonable and proper and that there was no neglect of the master in giving orders for getting out the boats. No blame attached to the master for the loss of the boat nor does any blame attach to the owners.

The Lusitania was not flying any flag, and no attempt was made to escape from the submarine, to resist a visit or search, or to avoid capture. No warning was given by the submarine, nor any request to stop, nor was any opportunity given to persons on boarc to leave.

The Lusitania was not armed.

MANY-LINKED LAWSUIT OVER.

During mail week the Lord Chancellor and Lords Atkinson Parker, Sumner, and Parmoot delivered judgment in the House of Lords in the case "Fox (pauper) v. Jolly." The action was brought by Mr. Jolly to recover possession of six houses in Bethnal Green because covenants to repair contained in an underlease had not been performed. The Official Referee held that the notice given by Mr. Jolly did not comply with the requirements of Section 14 of the Conveyancing Act, 1881, and he gave judgment for the appellant with costs. An appeal was taken to the King's Bench, where the judgment of the Official Referee was reversed and a new trial ordered, with costs. An appeal was then brought before the Court of Appeal by the appellant, but the appeal was dismissed, with costs.

A new trial took place, and the Official Referee delivered judgment for the respondent, with costs. It was submitted for the appellant that the order of the Court of Appeal was wrong, and it was further submitted that the costs of the action, the costs incurred in the King's Bench Division, the costs of the appeals to the Divisional Court and to the Court of Appeal, the costs of the re-trial, and the costs in the House of Lords ought to be paid by the respondent to the appellant (who is the widow of the (original appellant, he having died during the course of the litigation). The appellant, who is described as "pauper," was appealing in forma pauperis; their lordships dismissed her appeal, with costs.

THE UNITED STATES AND WAR.

It is not anticipated that the new German Note to the United States will lead to war, though diplomatic relations may be broken off.

The Washington correspondent of the "World" telegraphs that he is able to state that the "President will do nothing which would give the Kaiser a valid excuse for dragging the country into conflict and the United States will not enter the war unless the Kaiser commits an overt act that rouses the nation to frenzy."

The correspondent of the "Sun" says: "The feeling in Washington against making the present status of the German situation the occasion for breaking off diplomatic relations became stronger to-day. It seemed virtually certain that the President will not consider this course until Germany has made at least one more move."

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OPINIONS ON KISSING.

AMUSING STORY OF A COURTSHIP.

Mrs. Mary Coveney, a widow, aged forty-two, landlady of the King Edward VI. public-house, Islington, claimed damages in the King's Bench Division, during mail week, for breach of promise of marriage against Mr. William Flynn, a widower, over fifty years of age, living at Walthamstow, writes the "Daily Mail."

"You must not expect to hear in this case," said Mr. Storry Deans, for the widow, "the romantic conduct of a Romeo or the passion of a Juliet." Mrs. Coveney used to keep the Tap House, in St. Catherine's Way, near the river, and it was there over the bar, that she first made the acquaintance of Mr. Flynn. He was a master stevedore in comfortable circumstances. He went first, in February 1913, as a customer, and afterwards called regularly and lingered for conversation with Mrs. Coveney.

In October 1913, continued counsel, Mr. Flynn persuaded Mrs. Covency to give up the Tap House; he said they could not live in a house like that. So she took the King Edward VI. entering into possession in July 1914. The marriage, it was decided, should take place on New Year's Day, 1915. But, said counsel, whether it was the refusal of the transfer of the licence to his name or the opposition of his daughter to the marriage which influenced Mr. Flynn, he ceased his visits on September 18, 1914.

During the courtship, observed counsel, the widower never wrote a letter to the widow.

PRESENT OF A SOFA.

Mrs. Coveney gave evidence. She said Mr. Flynn kissed her "dozens of times."

Would you have permitted him t kiss you except that you were engaged?—"Certainly not," replied the plaintiff emphatically.

Were you fond of this man?—I was, and he appeared so of me.

Cross-examined, Mrs. Covency said, she wrote about forty letters to the defendant.

Were they love-letters?—Affectionate letters.

How did they begin?—"My dear Will," and I hoped his head wasn't bad. They concluded "Ever yours."

You had been a widow thirteen years—were you looking out for a husband?—Certainly not; I was quite independent of any husband.

Miss Agnes Covency, the plaintiff's daughter, was asked by counsel what Mr. Flynn said when she told him she and Agnes Flynn had had a good time at Margate.

"He said," she replied, "that when he was over us he would clip our wings." (Laughter.)

Mr. Flynn once gave his sister advice about letter-writting. "Always be careful what you write," he said, "because what is on paper can be proved, but what is said cannot."

KISSING.

Mr. Oliver (cross-examining): Have you followed his advice? Miss Coveney replied, "I have not had any reason to do so yet." (Laughter.)

Have you seen Mr. Flynn kiss your mother?—Yes, two or three times, but mother did not know I was looking. (Laughter.)

Did he kiss you?—Yes.

"Did anyone else kiss you?" asked counsel.

Mr. Storry Deans protested.

Mr. Justice Coleridge: I must say the question is in too general a form. (Laughter.)

Would you kiss any man to whom you were not engaged to be married?—Yes, I think I should. (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Coleridge: I suppose you would make a selection?

The Witness: Oh, yes.

The evidence of a former cook at the Tap House, Mrs. Alabaster, was also taken. Asked how Mr. Flynn kissed her mistress—was it simply a "good night" kiss?—she said: "He kissed her like I was kissed before I was married." (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Coleridge: And since, too? (Laughter.)

The Witness: No, my lord. She added that when she observed Mr. Flynn kissing Mrs. Covency she retreated.

Were you shocked?—No. I was very pleased to see it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Flynn, the defendant, gave evidence. He had known Mrs. Coveney, he said, since she was a little girl. He never promised to marry her; he was married for thirty-three years, and that was enough for him. (Laughter.)

The jury returned a verdict for Mrs. Covency, awarding her ...150 damages. Judgment accordingly, with costs.

"INFANT" JOCKEY'S INCOME.

QUESTION OF ASSESSMENT OF THE TAX

In a King's Bench Divisional Court to-Mr. A. M. Latter moved before the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Darling the Lush, on behalf of William Bunodraht, the jockey, for a rule nisi to the Commissioners of income-tax for the Copthorne Division of Surrey and the Newmarket Division of Cambridgeshire calling upon them to show why they should not be prohibited from proceeding with an assessment made on Huxley personally, he being an infant.

The point, said counsel, was that under the Income-Tax Acts a special provision was made for the assessment of an infant's income through his guardian or trustee, and there was no provision for the assessment on an infant personally.

The Lord Chief Justice: Is it suggested that he is not bound to make a return at all and is not assessable?

Mr. Latter: Not personally.

Mr. Justice Darling: If an infant does not have a guardian, what happens?

Mr. Latter: He cannot avoid payment altogether.

Mr. Justice Darling: This boy gets on a horse with no property and gets off with a thousand pounds in his pocket. When would the guardian be appointed? In transitu? (Laughter.)

The Court granted the sale.

THE FLYING DEATH.

FRENCH PILOT'S STORY OF AIR DUEL.

Not long ago an official communique stated that a French airman had brought down a German machine, and that the observer on board had been identified as Count von Bulow. The hero of this feat, says the Paris correspondent of the "Standard," thus relates the experience in a letter to a friend. "My dear X.,—I have brought down another German! This took place between six and seven in the morning. I had gone out to lie in wait, with murderous intent, and furious because the gentlemen opposite had shown increased activity. Since an early hour the telephone had been ringing, announcing aeroplanes here, and aeroplanes there, and I was also enraged because, by reason of certain departures and involuntary gaps, I was alone for the moment; I was always on duty, and could never allow myself the luxury of an extra wink in the morning.

"At the height of from 2,600 to 3,000 yards I slipped surreptitiously behind the sun, over a bait that I knew was tempting—a little town with a station which had been often attacked. I had not long to wait before noticing a sleek little creature that had risen against the sky whilst I had my back turned, and which, with quiet confidence, was on the way to Paris. It was a handsome machine; it was strong, and it went fast, carrying German hopes, enormous bombs, newspapers for distribution, and as an observer von Bulow, of the Imperial Prussian Guard. Stealing along in its track with every precaution, as is necessary when one has to deal with Germans, I advanced; but it was slow, very slow, work, and it took me twelve or fifteen minutes to catch up with it.

ENEMY OPENS FIRE.

"The German saw me just when I was exactly over him at about 3,000 yards, and was dropping on to him. Impossible to describe the start of the pilot, as he jumped up to warn the observer in front of him. The race then began. We were soon no more than 1,000 yards apart, and he opened fire. He shot well—bang, bang, bang! a great noise under the seat of my passenger, who started up as if he had been stung. But it was nothing, the bullet having been miraculously stopped by a piece of metal, so that he only received a violent slap. It was rather funny, but I had no time to laugh as others, were smacking round me, and then 'phutt' came a blow on my right shoulder. The bullet merely went through the flesh, doing me not much harm, and leaving the muscles free to do their work. It provoked me, though, and we began an infernal dance. It all went on between 3,000 and 2,000 yards.

"I had to restrain my marksman, Lieutenant Q., who was impatient to score his target, and I brought him several times within ten to fifty yards of his quarry. The German was firing all the time, and not badly, as we counted eight bullet holes close to us. But Q. scorned him, and was brutal. He only shot thrice, and I call him brutal because he sent the first shot into the brain of the pilot, the second into the body of the passenger, and the third into the motor of the aeroplane. The fight finished at 2,000 yards, and the German pitched down at a terrific speed. I followed closely, as I feared some trick. As I did so I saw the awful sight of the fuselage behind the head of the German being covered with a spreading blot of red. Instead of a machine in flames going headlong down it was a machine soaked in blood, with two dead men on board. What a horror! It was a sight that I cannot rid my memory of yet." The writer goes on into more ghastly description too unpleasant to repeat. "It was impossible to find the name of the pilot, but the passenger was von Bulow, a great name, of the Prussian Guard. As for my wound, it is just enough to make me interesting and to earn me a few days' rest. It does not prevent me from moving my arm or walking about as I like."

RUSSIAN CAPTIVES FIGHT FOR ITALY

GERMAN ANGER.

The strange mentality of the Germans, who claim the right to employ any method themselves, but display the most intense indignation when others do the same or similar things, is strikingly illustrated by the angry comments of the German Press on an arrangement recently made between the Russian Government on the one hand and the Italian Government on the other, says the Rotterdam correspondent of the "Standard." The "Frankfurter Zeitung," in particular, expresses profound contempt for the transaction completed between Russia and Italy, the news of which reached Germany by way of Switzerland, where it was circulated by the official Italian Press agency.

At various periods of the war the Austrian military authorities have used in the Galician campaign against Russian regiments containing soldiers of Italian blood—men from Trieste and other districts of the Austrian provinces which Italy is now reconquering, populated by Italians. The Russians, in the course of their numerous victories in Galicia, took large numbers of prisoners, and 6,000 of these captives have now been identified definitely as Italians from Trieste and the Trentino. The Russian Government notified Italy, and offered to liberate these prisoners and to send them to Italy, and the proposal from Petrograd was accepted in Rome. Russia gave them their freedom, and they were conveyed by a somewhat circuitous route to Italy.

Their joy on reaching their real motherland was intense. Every opportunity was offered them to settle down to useful civilian occupations as Italian citizens, but it is significant of the hatred against Austria felt by the Italians of Trieste and the Trentino that more than 5000 of them volunteered for service with the Italian army now invading the provinces in which they lived before they were called to arms on behalf of Austria.

It is the incorporation of these former soldiers of Austria in the Italian army that moves the German newspapers to indignation.

As Shakespeare would have said:

"Which tyres to fit; that is the question,
Whether 'tis better on the road to suffer
The bursts and punctures of outrageous tyres,
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,
And, fitting Michelins, end them."

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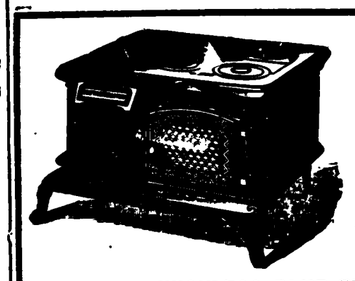

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Glare Protector,

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For Cool Clear Vision.

With neutral tinted Lenses,

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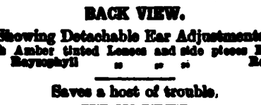

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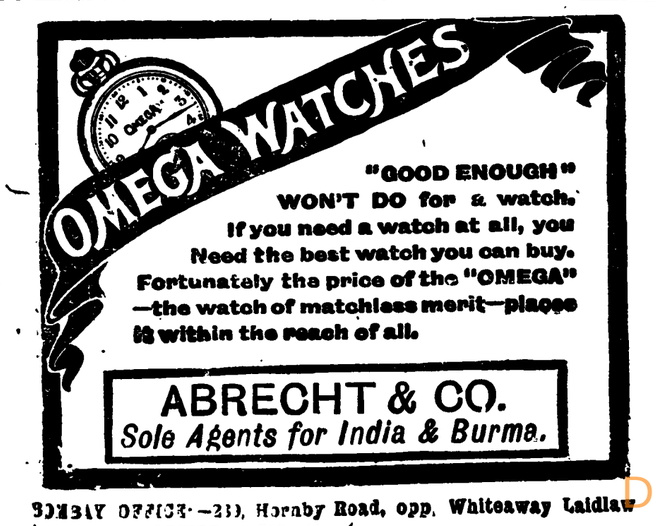

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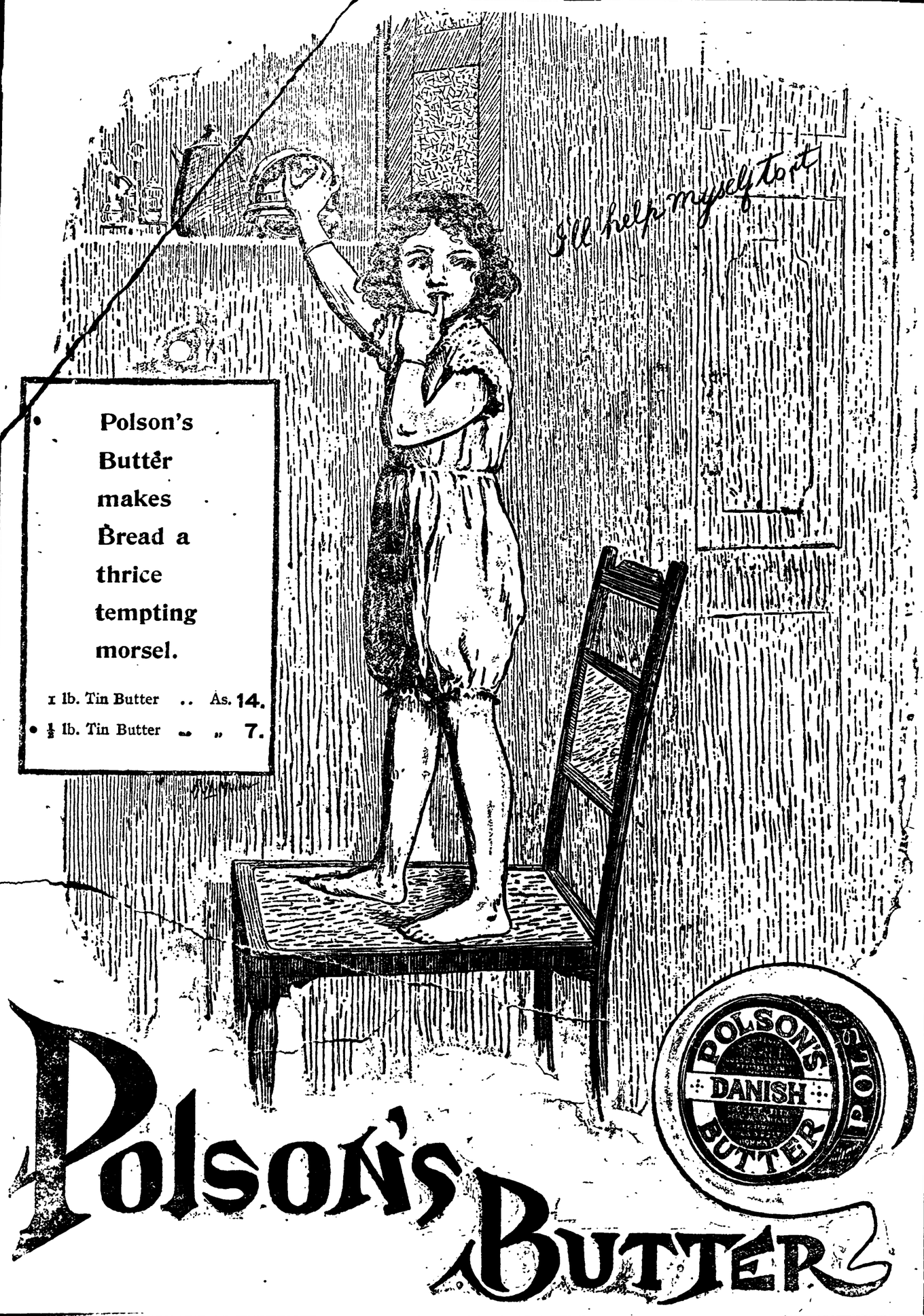
16 oz. NETT WEIGHT WITHOUT TIN

—VERSUS—

ONE POUND WITH TIN

OR THE SHORT WEIGHT BUTTER SWINDLE.



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1 lb. Tin Butter .. As. 14.
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When next you buy a tin of Butter or Coffee see that you get 16 oz. nett welght of contents excluding the weight of the tin. Your Grocer induces you to buy a Pound Tin of any Butter or Coffee which is including the weight of the tin and its contents to make an extra profit.

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